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Police Pay Rise Looms; Arms Plants to Reopen; Polish Premier Resigns

The World's Day—November 25, 1944

Boston: Pay Rises Loom for Police and Firemen

Prospects of $200-a-year increases for Boston policemen and firemen were bright as details of the City Budget for 1945 were worked out by Mayor Tobin and Budget Commissioner Herman L. Bush. [Page 5.]

Big postwar tire demands will boost jobs for workers from prewar 14,500 to 22,000, Herbert E. Smith, President of the United States Rubber Company, predicted. [Page 3.]

Seven civilian employees of the Army at the Eastport, Maine, Port of Cargo Embarkation, charged with theft of thousands of dollars of Government foodstuffs, pleaded innocent at hearings before United States Commissioners in Bangor and Boston. [Page 5.]

Washington: Small-Arms Plants to Be Reopened

Small-arms ammunition plants shut down because it was thought there was no longer need of them will be reopened to help meet a serious shortage, War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug announced. Approximately 62,200 workers are needed at once in the small arms industry alone, Mr. Krug said. [Page 10.]

Howard T. Colvin, assistant to Director John R. Steelman of the United States Conciliation Service, will be acting director until a permanent successor is named for Dr. Steelman. The director's resignation is effective today, closing out a decade of service as head of the agency which seeks to arbitrate labor disputes.

The War Department estimated $47,793,260 was saved through adoption of 19,723 ideas submitted by civilians in the department's efficiency program up to Nov. 1. The approved plans won $515,274 in cash awards.

The Senate confirmed without debate President Roosevelt's nomination of Jefferson Caffery of Louisiana as Ambassador to France.

The War Department said that Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, will "present the latest available information" on the Tokyo attack when he appears on the Army hour over NBC between 3:30 and 4:30 p. m. eastern war time, tomorrow.

In Europe: Polish Premier Mikolajczyk Resigns

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk resigned after fruitless attempts to reconcile his Government in exile with Russian plans for Poland at the hands of the rival Polish Committee of National Liberation. Jan Kwapinski, Socialist Deputy Premier, has been asked by President Raczkiewicz to form a new Cabinet.

Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subasic left Moscow after receiving Russia's indorsement of an agreement made with Partisan Leader Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) for establishing a unified Government at Belgrade.

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and his deputy, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, arrived in Paris for discussions with French officials on speedy repatriation of prisoners and deportees.

Sweden's 563-ton passenger ship Hansa was disclosed to be the vessel mysteriously sunk off Gotland, in the Baltic. Only two survivors of some 100 passengers had so far been rescued. Swedish opinion, already vigorously critical of Germany, appeared mounting.

Britain's Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin, disclosed that the "strong grip" of the British Government had averted war-production troubles similar to those in the United States. Feeling the war won, there was clamor for release from the services which "might have had serious results a few months ago."

Canada: Soldiers Protest Conscription Move

Military discipline was breached as British Columbia soldiers paraded in protest over the Government's new policy of partial conscription for overseas service. [Page 15.]

Americas: Ex-Panama President Plans Return

Arnulfo Arias declared in a written statement issued in Buenos Aires his intention of returning to Panama to resume the Presidency and restore the country to "constitutional government." Mr. Arias said the present Chief Executive, Camilo de la Guardia, who took over when Mr. Arias was ousted in 1940, "maintains himself solely by use of force."

India: Arbitration of Hindu-Moslem Rift Urged

Arbitration of India's Hindu-Moslem political problems by a board provided by the United States and Canada was recommended by Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, former all-India Congress president. In an address at Nagpur University, he appealed to Britain to renew efforts to break the deadlock, declaring he believed Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian nationalist leader, would accept any just and fair award.

Americas' 'White Book' Says Argentina Abets Axis Methods

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's military dictatorship today stands accused by the Inter-American Committee for the Political Defense of the Hemisphere, in a report issued at Montevideo, Uruguay, of giving "support to those elements which totalitarian powers could employ within this hemisphere for the furtherance of their ends."

In a 50,000-word "White Book" the Committee said that Argentina has "prevented formation of a solid front against Axis political aggression." The report covers work of the committee from July 15, 1943, to Oct. 15, 1944.

Argentine conscription of man-power and woman-power between ages of 12 and 50 for services directly geared to military preparation highlights the past week of Latin-American events in which Bolivia suppressed a revolt and Nazis reportedly continued to arrive incognito in Argentina.

In the midst of these martial developments, President Lopez of Colombia proposed establishment of an international force in the Western Hemisphere to curb aggression and the growing arms race.

"If another world war breaks out in the next 20 years," he said in a statement recently submitted to the Colombian Congress, "it is not improbable that Latin America will see itself converted into the battleground of the fighting to undermine the safety of what will then be the first power of the globe." He evidently meant the United States.

Nazis Under Aliases

Into Argentina so far this month have come several Nazis, according to the clandestine radio station "Atlantic." Four are named. The first is Col. Walter Osterkamp, formerly commander of the Luftwaffe Pilots School at Berneuchen, Germany. Colonel Osterkamp is credited with the alias of Theodor Schwindt.

SS Standartenführer Karl

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Weather Predictions

Fair, Continued Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 5.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Malden—Tomorrow.
Melrose—Tomorrow
Randolph—Tomorrow.
Falmouth—Tomorrow.
Woods Hole—Tomorrow.
Canton—Monday.
Revere (Ward 1)—Monday.

'Dad's Best Flier,' O'Donnell Son Says

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 25

"I'll bet he's the best flier in the whole wide world!"

That's Patrick's idea of it, and Patrick is seven. When they told him his daddy—Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell in the communiqués—had led the Superfortress raid on Japan, Patrick exploded:

"Boy! Bombing Tokyo! Gee!"

Then another thought struck him. "I'm glad Daddy bombed the Japs," he said more soberly, "just so long as they didn't hurt Sumi."

Patrick's grandmother, Mrs. Christine Muller, explained the boy referred to a Japanese who had worked for the O'Donnells in Hawaii before Pearl Harbor.

Relief Costs Up Despite Drop In Boston Cases

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston today enjoys one of the lowest public welfare case loads since the late twenties, according to William G. O'Hare, Secretary of the Board of Overseers of Public Welfare in Boston.

Paradoxically, though, despite a drop in the welfare load, the total to be expended this year is slightly higher than that of 1943.

The number of persons on city relief has dropped about 1,500 as compared with last year's figures for this time of the year, bringing the total down to about 19,000. This is to be compared with the peak welfare load of 34,269 persons supported wholly or partially by the city during the week of July 27, 1940, and with another load peak of 32,671 individuals for December, 1934, when welfare expenses were at their highest point in Boston's history.

This year the Public Welfare Department expects to have expended from its appropriations by Dec 31 approximately $7,190,000 in the three relief categories—dependent-aid, aid to dependent children, and old-age assistance—as compared with actual relief outlays last year of $6,819,589. Although the 1944 figures are higher than last year's, they are only slightly more than half of the welfare total paid out in the peak year of 1943, when the city spent $13,084,432.

Explanation for the seeming paradox of decreased welfare rolls and a larger outlay this year than last lies in the fact that persons in the old-age as-

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Showdown Battle Rages at Aachen; American Armored Units Cross Saar; Allies Force Nazi Reserves to Fight

Associated Press From Army Air Force

Superfortress Blows at Japanese Mapped Out

Three Army Air Force generals map 21st Bomber Command operations against the Japanese at a new B-29 Superfortress base in the Marianas. From left to right: Brig. Gen. Emmett "Rosie" O'Donnell of Jamaica, N. Y., who led the Nov. 24 strike at Tokyo; Lieut. Gen. Millard Harmon, 20th Air Force Deputy Commander; and Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell, Jr., head of the 21st Bomber Command. These men describe the Nov. 24 blow as only the first of many attacks on Tokyo.

Eisenhower strategy bears fruit on Rhine; Japan clings to Leyte in fight for time.

B-29 attack on Tokyo left trail of flames and ruin; Japanese troop convoy sunk.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week saw the great battle of Western Europe stripped down to its bare essentials.

To the north of the main battle area, the British finally brought the line up to the Meuse (Maas) along almost its entire course. There still was a German bridgehead on the western bank at Venlo, but it was small and diminishing rapidly.

To the south, in Alsace-Lorraine, a brilliant combined American Seventh Army and French First Army penetration through the Vosges Mountains to Strasbourg converted that battle into nothing but a mopping-up operation.

These two developments on the extreme flanks all but completed the contraction of Germany's trans-Rhinian holdings to the single triangle of German soil between the Saar and Cleves which is recognized by both sides as probably the final battlefield of decision in Western Europe.

Battle Becomes Intense

In it the fighting became more intense, more costly, and on a bigger scale each day. Ground gains were small all week.

Toward the end there was evidence that the Germans finally had begun to commit their strategic reserves which are in themselves the biggest single prize in the struggle. They mounted counterattacks against the British Second and American Ninth Armies just to the north of the Aachen area. Whether the troops used in counterattacks were local or general reserves is not indicated for certain, but they represented at the very least a use of local reserves, thereby tending by this involvement to reduce German forces available to meet any move Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower may be planning for a crossing of the Rhine.

In other words, the battle had reached the point where the Germans were being forced to use west-of-the-Rhine troops which, in all reasonable probability, are earmarked for holding the Rhine on that day when the Allies are ready to cross. Thus, the battle was fulfilling its primary function as a consumer of German strength. But the rate of consumption had not yet become decisive. And very bad weather apparently denied to General Eisenhower any promising opportunity to use his air power against the bridges which feed the German front.

The Allied Command apparently relies heavily on the ultimate demolition of the bridges in the last stages of the battle, but the difficulty of trapping a sizable German army even after a major defeat in the field was indicated by developments along the southern front.

Germans Cross River

There, on the stretch of the Rhine from Strasbourg to the Swiss frontier, most of the fixed bridges were broken, but the Germans were maintaining a score of pontoon bridges which they take in by day and float by night. These apparently were proving adequate for the withdrawal of most of the Nineteenth (Blaskowitz) Army from the Vosges sector.

The French drive to Strasbourg cut off that army from direct land contact with the northern field of

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The greatest battle the Western Front yet has seen may possibly now be raging in the Aachen sector of Germany. The Germans reportedly have thrown 10 to 12 divisions against the American First and Ninth Armies and the British Second Army in a desperate attempt to prevent a major break-through.

This would seem to indicate that the Germans have been compelled to employ the bulk of the strategic reserves which presumably they had been holding on the east bank of the Rhine until the pattern of the Allied offensive could be determined. If this is the case, the present battle may be much more decisive than was anticipated when it was first joined.

In spite of German counter-attacks, steady progress is being made by each of the three Allied armies. First Army assault units have fought their way into Weisweiler, 13 miles inside Germany and 26 miles west of Cologne. The British Second Army has recaptured Hoven and Beeck, north and east of Geilenkirchen, after surrendering them temporarily. And the Ninth Army is inching forward against heavy opposition at the approaches to Julich, 25 miles due west of Cologne.

Farther south, there are no new reports of Allied reconnaissance units across the Rhine near Strasbourg, but mechanized cavalry of the American Third Army has bridged the Saar River and is drawing near the Nazi fortress or Saarbrücken.

At the same time, the Paris Radio says French forces are moving toward a junction between Strasbourg and Colmar, still farther south, thus tightening the squeeze on substantial numbers of Germans in the Vosges. However, the Germans are using every means possible to pull these troops back across the Rhine, and it is doubtful whether more than a small percentage will be trapped.

Meanwhile, the historic raid by B-29's on Tokyo has been characterized by American Air Force commanders as the opening blow in a campaign to smash Japan's war factories.

Further details on the raid are available. Between 70 and 100 Superfortresses flew 3,000 miles round trip from Saipan and dropped heavy bomb loads from clear skies on the Masashina aircraft plant and other vital targets in the very center of Tokyo. Reconnaissance photos showed fires still burning in the bombed factories several hours after the attacks, with smoke rising to great heights. Enemy flak and fighter opposition apparently were light. Only two B-29's are acknowledged to have been lost.

In the battle for the Philippines, American fighter planes have destroyed a four-ship troop-laden Japanese convoy bound for Leyte, bringing to approximately 15,000 the toll of Nipponese reinforcements killed before reaching the beleaguered island. On Leyte itself, the American 32nd Division has crossed the Leyte River, below Limon, and continues to drive southward. And the Tokyo Radio says American carrier planes have carried out another raid on Manila.

Western Front:

French Units Seek Union on Rhine

The Paris Radio reported that French forces were moving toward a junction between virtually liberated Strasbourg and Colmar to the south. German troops in the Vosges Mountains between these two points were striving desper-

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Tokyo: The War Hits Home

Propaganda Built On 'Suicide' Legend

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan will contest bitterly any further American advances toward the Japanese "basic sea area," judging from recent home radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information.

Symbolic of Japanese strategy, aimed at prolonging the war in order to wear us down until we may be willing to agree to "soft" peace terms, is the recent stress on "Kamikaze" ("divine tempest") suicide air squadrons. Tokyo

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Leyte Co-prosperity: Hyphen Minus Sign

In a series of articles, of which the following is the third, Amador Daguio describes conditions in the Philippines under the Japanese and tells why the enemy failed to win the Filipino people to collaboration. Prior to the war, Mr. Daguio was the editor of a small newspaper in Tacloban. The Japanese forced him to edit a newspaper under their control, but he worked secretly with the Filipino Underground during the occupation. Today he is a writer for the Office of War Information on the staff of Free Philippines.

By Amador Daguio

As Told to Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TACLOBAN, Leyte, Nov. 25 — During the later days of occupation the Japanese reign of brutality gave way to wheedling. They tried to impress us with claims of humanity, nostalgia for home, love for their families and even outspoken criticism of the war—all obviously designed to provoke our own profession of sympathy and purpose.

We Filipinos are tender and in a way sensitive to humanity.

When the Americans came in 1898 we fought them but every time they came upon us they planted seeds of human love and trust. But we couldn't trust this ruse in imperial Japanese uniform.

Fear of hunger, destitution, and being driven from one's home—this was the foundation upon which the Japanese really sought to win us over to their side. How could be believe in their co-prosperity sphere idea when they stole our food, took our homes, and drove us into the hills?

In Tagalog the national Philippines language prefix "co" means "my." We would say among ourselves that the Japanese practice "my prosperity"; we Filipinos only have the minus represented by hyphen in the word.

Waited Long Time

Another tack in Japanese propaganda was to capitalize on an early American claim that aid would come to the Filipinos in six months after the fall of Corrigidor. "How many six months' periods have passed and where is your aid?" The American has deserted you—you must consider your iso-

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Capital Unprepared, B-29 General Says

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Saipan, Marianas, Nov. 24.—Delayed—Giant B-29 Superfortresses, which still are landing on the Isley Field area as this is being written, flew through the substratosphere on a roundtrip of 3,200 miles to bomb the Nakajima airplane factories and Japan's Capital, 10 miles away.

On the basis of early reports, the success of the mission befitted the historic character of the event, which inaugurates an entirely new phase of the Pacific war against Japan.

Shortly after setting down his B-29, "Dauntless Dottie," on the asphalt runway this afternoon, Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., told correspondents briefly of the flight which he commanded—that of the 73d Bombardment Wing of the 21st Bomber Command.

The most amazing thing about the mission was the lack of enemy opposition, at least in the early stages, General O'Donnell agreed.

"Apparently we caught them completely unprepared," said the General, who himself led the planes over the target.

"We were over the Japanese mainland about 25 minutes. First bombs were away at 12:12. Anti-aircraft was fairly accurate, though under us and to the rear. Apparently they just weren't 'on us' at all."

General O'Donnell said the weather generally was good, although "we were blown a little off our course by a 130-mile-an-hour wind. We picked up Fuji about 30 miles away but lost it again for a while in the clouds."

Flying to a lower altitude, General O'Donnell found a clearing

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Electronics in Stratosphere Promise Future of Wonders

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Radio Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—A preview of a world emerging from the period of war-stimulated research into the breath-taking wonders of an electronic era, has been given at the Federal Communications Commission allocation hearings, held during the past few weeks, preparatory to an international radio conference.

In a long procession, applicants for channels in the high-frequency and ultra-high-frequency section of the radio spectrum have outlined truly amazing peacetime uses of discoveries and inventions, still veiled in wartime secrecy, which are ready to overcome time and space in many ways. These are no fantastic dreams of visionaries. They are practical developments planned by engineers seeking permission to put them into effect at the first opportunity. They are backed by hard-headed financiers and businessmen, ready to put up many millions of dollars to launch entirely new services which will make thousands upon thousands of jobs in the postwar era.

These spectacular developments, now awaiting the word "go," and the allocation of high-frequency radio channels needed for them, include safety systems for the crowded skies of the future, with spots of light on ground-glass maps showing automatically the movements of all aircraft in the area, and with warnings of too near approach to the ground or mountain obstructions; electronic controls guarding the safety of highways and railroads; facsimile printing of newspapers right in the home; color television; increase in the number of sound broadcasting stations, without interference, and with many more high-quality, static-free, frequency-modulation transmitters; and faster and more accurate telegraph, telephone and tele-typewriter services.

Like Early Pioneers

At these FCC allocation hearings, eager pioneers lined up for the rush to stake out channels in this newly opened high-frequency "territory," just as settlers lined up along the starting line waiting for the gun signal releasing the great runs into Oklahoma territory to stake out land claims. The settlers marshaled their speediest horses and sturdiest wagons. The electronic frontiersmen have been presenting their most convincing proposals for service "for the public convenience and necessity."

In the van of these mid-Twentieth-Century pioneers is the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Waltham, Mass. Its plans—among the most comprehensive in this new field—have been disclosed by a statement given at the allocation hearings by Joseph Pierson, recently resigned President of Press Wireless, Inc., who now heads Raytheon's new Communications Division.

Mr. Pierson's appearance before the Commission, seeking channels that would permit, among other things, delivery of newspapers in even the most remote homes by facsimile reproduction through radio-set attachments which already have been proved successful, must have stirred his memory dramatically. For back in 1928 this former foreign editor of a large Midwestern newspaper appeared before the Federal Radio

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Television Station Sought by Raytheon

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 25

Applications for new radio stations in Massachusetts and New York were filed with the Federal Communications Commission yesterday. The applicants:

Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Waltham, Mass.: commercial television station at Waltham on Channel No. 1 (50,000-56,000 kilocycles). The company previously applied for an FM station at Waltham.

Massachusetts Broadcasting Corporation, operator of standard station WCOP, Boston: developmental FM station at Boston on 49,100 kilocycles, 1,000 watts power.

C. I. O. Delegates Criticize Quartet of Roosevelt's Aids

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 — After a week of praising President Roosevelt, the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention wound up here by condemning four members of his Administration, thereby illustrating the difficulties of eating your political cake and having it too. It is a major difficulty that has dogged this impressive, and probably historically important, C. I. O. convention from the beginning.

The C. I. O. has just emerged from a victorious election contest in which its new adjunct, the Political Action Committee, played a big part in re-electing Mr. Roosevelt.

Two Problems Arise

But this convention has illustrated two problems that arise as sequels:

1. Although the big international C. I. O. unions are proud and elated over P. A. C., they are a little concerned over its future influence in Washington. The independent leaders want to control matters themselves. And, also—

2. Although they approve President Roosevelt in the big generalities of his position, international co-operation abroad and "full employment" at home, they differ with him, rather violently, when it comes to the specific, intimate subject of their own wage increases. The Roosevelt Administration is trying to keep wages where they are, the C. I. O. wants them advanced.

It was on this second subject that a burst of opposition arose here yesterday, as the convention wound up. R. J. Thomas, head of the United Automobile Workers, himself a labor member of the National War Labor Board, attacked William H. Davis, Chairman of the NWLB as "a weak, worn-out, old man."

Philip Murray, newly re-elected as head of the C. I. O. for his fifth term, attacking frozen wages "while prices soar," attacked

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Melting South Rhine Defense Aids Allied Push to North

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Nov. 25—American and French armies will soon be standing watch on the west bank of the Rhine from the Swiss border to Strasbourg. The spectacular advance to capture Strasbourg itself indicates a measure of disorganization of the German defenses in this area of the southern front.

Overwhelmed by the unexpected strength and speed of the French and American assaults, the German hold on Alsace is melting like an iceberg in the summer sun. Whether the disintegrating German command chooses to stand and fight and to be taken prisoner—or to retreat over the Rhine upon the bridges which still are left to it—the result will be the same. For the southern buffer of Germany's vital West Wall defenses is disappearing.

This frees the Allied Armies for their attack on the West Wall defenses north of Alsace, beginning where the Siegfried Line swings westward over the Rhine at Karlsruhe. Any breach of these deep, tough, zone-type defenses from Karlsruhe northward would directly threaten Coblenz, Mannheim, and other Rhine cities.

French Drive Quickly

Aware of the weakened enemy before them, the French First Army troops drove from Belfort to Mulhouse, paying small attention to their flanks.

Similarly Gen. Jacques Leclerc's armor, famous for the drive which helped to liberate Paris, thrust by Saverne to Strasbourg itself. Seventh Army units, meanwhile, are seeping by the Vosges to several passes commanding the Rhine. With the Alsace plain stopped to the north and south, it seems unlikely that large units of the Wehrmacht can avoid surrender or flight across the Rhine. And north of Karlsruhe is an area fertile for exploitation. One may be assured that Allied engineers have plenty of equipment for bridging the Rhine when the moment is propitious.

The heartening victory at Strasbourg should not for a minute obscure the fact a decisive battle is being waged northward on the approaches to the Cologne plains. Clearance of the Germans from Alsace is as important as the new threat to the Rhine communications and the capture of Stras-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

London Times Prints 50,000th Daily Issue

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Times, of London, today published its 50,000th consecutive issue—never having missed a day of publication since its founding, Jan. 1, 1785.

The famed daily first appeared as the single-sheet Daily Universal and Register when the younger William Pitt was Prime Minister. Three years later, it was renamed The Times and, as far back as 1829, its editorials won for it the nickname of "The Thunderer." It is not published on Sundays.

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"Make Way for Ducklings," these cross your pocket, or peplum instead of Boston's Public Garden. Popper, Mommer, and offspring, the latter for your earlobes.

Widespread, spacious, as generous as your well-wishing, this sumptuous black suede bag with its overflow of plastic.

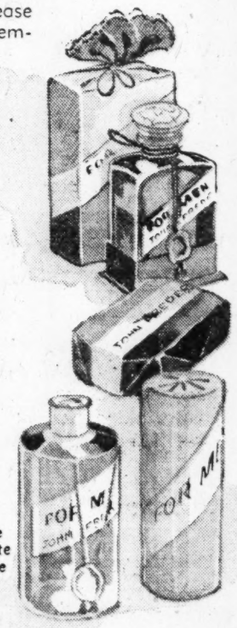
The Hankie is jet-dotted black lace with a smidgen of georgette for its center. She will flirt out from under it, or drop it archly.

16 - Button Gloves of butter - soft suede, in colors or black, with contrasting sequin bowknot trim.

Dinner Dress in Panorama Red, the top smooth dull crepe, the skirt dramatically satin. Chartreuse green and rich purple grapes add pocket interest.

For the Men on your Christmas List

In addition to the gifts a man will want to buy the girls on his list, we have a special selection of "things" to please the men themselves.



John Frederics' drolly packaged Toilet Water, pleasantly masculine, invigorating.
Likewise his talcum, Man-Sized soap, also by John Frederics.
After-Shave Lotion for his "finishing touches."
From now till Christmas, special saleswomen will take care of masculine customers, every Tuesday and Thursday evening.

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44 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

State Council Advises Delay On Cash Disability Insurance

Legislation for cash sickness insurance at the coming session of the Massachusetts Legislature is opposed by the State Advisory Council of the Division of Employment Security, Dr. William G. Sutcliffe, Chairman of the Council, reported here today.

The Advisory Council brought in a unanimous recommendation against current action on the proposal, added Dr. Sutcliffe, who is Dean of the College of Business Administration at Boston University. The Council, however, did not close the issue, but felt legislation now would be injudicious, and advised further study.

Cash sickness insurance, more widely known as disability insurance, provides for payment of money in lieu of wages lost to workers who become ill from any cause. The money can be spent in any way. As this is a state insurance, a pay-roll deduction is required.

Government disability insurance was the original form of compulsory sickness insurance in Europe, the medical care insurance later developing. It is half of the standard system of government sickness insurance, and its adaptation has frequently been urged by advocates of sickness insurance as a major step toward the introduction of sickness insurance.

Not Favored Then

"We did not favor the plan at this time because we found that the coverage of cash sickness insurance through private sources is already extensive and is available to others at reasonably low rates," Dean Sutcliffe said.

"Another reason we did not feel it desirable to put a further payroll deduction on workers was that this would mean superimposing a new tax on the majority of the workers who are taking care of themselves for the benefit of the minority who are not carrying such insurance."

The Advisory Council acted under a resolve passed by the 1943 Legislature, which voted that an inquiry be made. Hearings were subsequently held by the Advisory Council in a dozen cities. The new type of insurance was brought to the notice of the Legislature by its enactment in Rhode Island two years ago.

Rhode Island Law the First

The Rhode Island law is the first and only one of its kind in the country. It came to be enacted through the unusual circumstance that the tax on employees for unemployment insurance had not been repealed. The system of jobless insurance began with employees in all the states being taxed together with the employers. Later, in all but four or five of the states, the employee tax was lifted. When this was proposed in Rhode Island, decision was made to let the tax remain but shift it to cash sickness insurance.

At its annual convention last summer the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor voted against Massachusetts setting up its own system with a pay-roll deduction, favoring instead the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, which calls for a federal system of disability and sickness insurance.

No Compulsion Needed

Of cash sickness insurance the report of the Advisory Council says in part:

"While the Council senses a strong desire for an extension of facilities to aid in meeting the costs of unusual or prolonged illness, it is not convinced of any pressing need or urgency for governmental compulsion in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to accomplish it at this time in view of the growth and trend of development along voluntary lines."

Ready to Bow

Young People's Orchestra Prepares 19th Concert

These young musicians are five of the 49 members of the Quincy Junior Concert Orchestra. The unit has earned the praise and cooperation of internationally known musicians during the seven years it has been organized. With other members of the orchestra they will play in the opening concert of their winter season tomorrow at the Quincy Women's Club. In the front row are, left to right, Barbara Sanderson, cellist; John Walker, violinist, and Ruth Ericson, cellist, all of Milton. Standing in the rear are, left, George Canon of Milton, violinist, and, right, Miss Edna Ruckerman of Hyde Park, cellist.

Newton Center Club's Bazaar To Ease Yuletide Shopping

Women's Activities

Christmas shoppers will find a wide variety of articles to choose from at the Yuletide Bazaar sponsored by the Newton Center Woman's Club at their clubhouse Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. The hours are 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. on Thursday and 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. on Friday.

Plans made by Mrs. William H. Waterfall, General Chairman, include luncheon to be served both days, tea on Thursday and a bridge party Friday afternoon. There will be movies for children at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Christmas greens may be ordered at one table, headed by Mrs. Waterfall and Mrs. Everett C. Winslow. Other special tables include candy, in charge of Mrs. C. Hassler Capron; art, Mrs. Ralph B. Emery and Mrs. John F. Capron; gifts, George H. Crosbie and Mrs. John M. Tomb; handkerchiefs, Mrs. Wallace D. Riddell; utilities, Mrs. S. Hardy Mitchell and Mrs. E. Farnum Rockwood; "white elephants," Mrs. John W. Gahan; toys, Mrs. Harold R. Jaques. Mrs. Victor H. Vaughan, President, and many others are working with the chairman to make the bazaar a success.

Emily Hahn to Speak

Emily Hahn, author of "The Soong Sisters," will discuss the present political situation in China when she speaks at a dinner meeting at the Women's City Club Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

United Nations Shop

Sponsored by the Junior League of Boston, the United Nations Christmas Shop will open for another brief season on Monday at 3 p. m. at 129A Newbury Street. Attractive gifts representing many nations will be on sale for the next three weeks from 9:45 a. m. to 5 p. m., Mondays through Fridays.

American Relief for Czechoslovakia will give the opening tea with Mrs. Edward C. Thayer and Miss Sylvia Warren serving as pourers and several members of the Junior League dressed in Czech costumes as waitresses. The Russians, French, Belgians and Dutch, and Chinese will take charge of the afternoon entertainment on Dec. 6, 7, 8, and 12, respectively.

Polish Bazaar

Friends of Polish Culture is sponsoring a Christmas Bazaar featuring Polish arts and crafts at the International Institute tomorrow from 2 to 9 p. m. Work of the Polish artist, Irena Loventowiecz, will be on sale as well as books in English about Poland.

Newton Federation

Co-operating with the Foster Home Committee of the Newton Community Council, the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs is to have Mrs. Mary K. Bale, secretary of the Massachusetts Child Council, speak to its members on "Share Your Home With the Child" at its meeting on Monday, 10 a. m., in the Claflin Hall Music School in Newtonville.

Monday Programs

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Following a social hour at 1 p. m., Mrs. Virginia Anderson will give an illustrated lecture entitled, "The Romance of a Gypsy Trip Through New England."

D. A. R.—The Watertown Chapter will meet at the home of Miss Elsie W. Coolidge, 210 Belmont Street.

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COMMONWEALTH 1850

Junior Concert Orchestra Wins Praise of Noted Artists

By Zilpha R. Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The City of Quincy, famed for its war production, is also building an important peacetime product which has earned the praise of concert artists throughout the United States—an appreciation and understanding of music among young people both as performers and audiences in the Quincy Junior Concert Orchestra.

From Boston, Winthrop, Brookline and other cities, 49 members of the orchestra will converge upon the Quincy Women's Club tomorrow to present the opening concert of their seventh season. At 4 p. m. Louis Speyer, conductor and English horn player in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will lift his baton and the performers seated before him, the youngest of them seven years old, will begin playing.

The soloist of the afternoon, Boris Goldovsky, pianist and head of the New England Conservatory of Music's Opera School, follows in distinguished footsteps. Last year Ruth Posselt, violinist, who gave a concert in Boston's Symphony Hall, played with the orchestra, and indefatigably rehearsed with them, saying, "Let's do it one more time. I came out here especially for this." When Gregor Piatagorsky, cellist, accepted the Orchestra's invitation to play, he brought along a piano and an accompanist from New York City and donated $450 towards the expenses of the Orchestra as well. Another soloist who generously gave of his time was Harold Bauer, pianist.

The Orchestra's list of notable guest artists has largely been due to the enterprise of the original sponsor, Mrs. Wilhelmina Harris of Quincy. She started the young musicians off early in their association with outstanding performers by asking Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to conduct the Quincy group for a concert. He came without remuneration, but the appreciative audience turned in $150 at the close of the concert to give to the Finnish War Relief. Now conductor of the Duluth (Minn.) Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Hannikainen sends a letter each year to the Orchestra asking about its progress.

Mr. Speyer, who has been the conductor for six of the seven years the Orchestra has been organized, is joined in his interest in the young people by other members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Simon Sternberg, percussion player, usually brings along one of his pupils for a rehearsal and concert and provides an accurate rhythm section. At the last of the three concerts each season, 12 Boston Symphony men, usually play with the orchestra.

The young members of the Junior Concert Orchestra also appear as soloists, thus furthering the first object of the group, to learn to thoroughly enjoy music by becoming acquainted with each instrument.

Seven years ago the Orchestra had its beginnings as a group of youngsters playing in Mrs. Harris's home for the enjoyment of their playmates. Mrs. Harris, the mother of three young boys, wanted her children to appreciate and understand music, so she interested the neighboring boys and girls in playing together in informal concerts. They responded so enthusiastically that after 150 children had crowded into her home for one concert, Mrs. Harris decided the Orchestra merited a permanent conductor and a hall.

Along with its growth in experience and audience appeal, the Orchestra's sponsors have found the problem of financing growing too. Some of Mrs. Harris's banker friends have suggested that ticket prices, which are low, be raised. Once when it was suggested that the Orchestra was not being run on a business basis, Mrs. Harris spiritedly replied, "It isn't. It's being run on the 'love of music' basis. If you raise the ticket prices, you exclude many children and others who can't afford to attend the usual concerts."

Providing instruments for some of the children who would like to play is another problem. One freckle-faced youngster who sits in the violin section and taps his scuffed shoe in perfect co-ordination to Mr. Speyer's baton beat, plays on the only half-size violin his family has been able to find, while down in the front rows his brother, who also takes lessons on the same violin, listens and waits for his opportunity. Some day someone will turn in a half-size violin to the Orchestra, and he, too, will play on the stage.

Besides learning to know different instruments and having experience with first-rate artists, the members of the Junior Concert Orchestra are becoming acquainted with the best in musical compositions. Mr. Speyer, in selecting the programs, has said the music "has to be good, because the children can't waste time on it." Once, turning down a suggestion offered by one of the Orchestra's supporters, he remarked, "They have so little time to play, I don't want them to play anything that isn't good."

Among others who are promoting this musical appreciation project are Mrs. Mathew Cushing, who acts as Treasurer, and Mrs. James A. Pennypacker, who is Ticket Chairman.

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Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor

BOSTON GARDEN

December 14, 1944

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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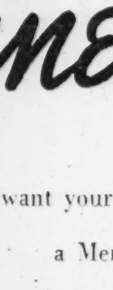

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Big Postwar Tire Demands To Boost Jobs for Workers

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For every two workers on the pay rolls of the United States Rubber Company prior to the war there will be at least three persons making tires after the war, which in round figures means 22,000 tire-making jobs alone, where there were only 14,500 in prewar days, Herbert E. Smith, President of the rubber company, predicted today.

Mr. Smith's graphic answer to prevalent fears of postwar unemployment was transmitted to this writer through local company representatives in a factual barrage of statistics, indicating that in the first post-European war year the rubber industry will make 48,000,000 passenger car tires, 15,000,000 truck tires, 2,500,000 farm tires, and 1,000,000 plane tires.

"That total of 66,500,000 tires," Mr. Smith pointed out, "surpasses by 3,000,000 tires the biggest previous year in the business. And it is 10,000,000 units better than the average prewar volume."

Assuming that the United States Rubber expansion program will increase the company's tire production capacity to about 20,000,000 per year, and that this expansion will require a 50 per cent increase in workers after the war as compared with prewar pay rolls, potential employment in the entire tire-making industry will reach upwards of 75,000 workers in the first year after the European war, Mr. Smith added. And that does not take into consideration the vast employment in the production of all types of new materials into which rubber will go after the war.

The United States Rubber Company now operates four major plants in Chicopee (Mass.), Detroit, Eau Claire, (Wisconsin), and Los Angeles. A fifth plant, largest producer of inner tubes, is located at Indianapolis. All in all, the industry will be set up to produce 14,500,000 truck tires a year right after the war, which is almost double the prewar average.

That the rubber industry will be geared to this superlative production capacity the moment peace is declared speaks volumes for the prospects of employment, Mr. Smith said. Within 10 months, his company's expansion program will be entirely completed and all factories functioning at the new-high production capacity.

Meanwhile, the motorist is going to find the going tough this winter, provided the war in Europe continues, Mr. Smith added. Essential civilian needs are listed at 30,000,000 passenger car tires, but Mr. Smith explained that the demands of war will not permit the industry to make more than 17,000,000 to 19,000,000 such tires.

Estimated requirements, both civilian and military, for the next year, Mr. Smith continued, are 19,300,000 tires, of which only 14,500,000 can be produced. Of that total, one third will go for civilian use, which meets only one half the needs, he said.

Assuming that the war ends in Europe this year, the rubber official estimated that 840,000 tons of rubber will be consumed in 1945, which is 240,000 tons better than the prewar average year. For the first five years after the war, he figured an average consumption of 782,000 tons of rubber, or 30 per cent greater than the prewar average consumption.

Although more workers could be employed at this time in the Chicopee plant, the manpower shortage generally has been somewhat relieved since this writer visited the Chicopee plant several months ago. At that time, 1,000 workers could have been added immediately to the pay roll. More workers have been taken off civilian production to increase the production of heavy-duty tires for military uses. This is the reason for the present shortage of civilian tires, for there is no shortage of actual rubber, Mr. Smith concluded.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Saturday, Nov. 25

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at the U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Ballroom Dancing, Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only. Orchestra.

Dances, with Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club; Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street, formal; 5 Ruggles Street; 22 Batterymarch Street; Affiliated Jewish Youth, 140 Clarendon Street; 26 Temple Place, 140 Clarendon Street; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, formal; Sailors Rest, 287 Hanover Street.

Officers Dances, 8:30 p. m. Army and Navy Officers Club, 12 Arlington Street, Newman; Copley Square Officers Club, 520 Boylston Street, non-members, 50 cents.

Tea Dances, Open House, Hostesses, Buddies Club; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m.; 80 Boylston Street, social 7:30 p. m.; 32 City Square, Charlestown, "siesta" 5-8 p. m.

American-Scandinavian Dances, Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Sketching, Atlantic Service Club; Buddies Club; Jewish Welfare Board, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m.; 26 Temple Place, 3 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-5 p. m.

Language Instructions, Y. M. C. Union, 48 Boylston Street, Russian, 9 p. m.; French, 8 p. m.

Movies, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street Entertainment, Free refreshments, Dancing.

Sunday, Nov. 26, 1944

Free tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, Lib. 7968.

Services in Boston churches, information at all clubs.

Vesper Services, 180 Federal Street, 6 p. m., Buffet supper, 7 p. m. Free; 5 Ruggles Street, 6:30 p. m.

Hockey, Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m. Bruins vs. Rangers.

Dances, with Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club; Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street; Y. M. H. A., 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury—Y. M. C. A.

Open House, Atlantic Service Club, Tea 3-6 p. m.; Buddies Club, Tea Dance 2:30 p. m., 149 Staniford Street, Tea Dance 5 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, Symphonic Record hours 3-6 p. m. Jewish Welfare Board, 17 Commonwealth Avenue Symphonic Record hour, 4 p. m. Musical, 5 p. m.; 22 Batterymarch Street; 26 Temple Place, Coffee Hour 5 p. m.

Y. M. C. A., Supper 6:30 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. 3 p. m.; 32 City Square, Supper 6:30 p. m.

Sketching, 149 Staniford Street, 6 p. m.—5 Ruggles Street, 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-6 p. m.—Y. M. C. A., 3 p. m., Jewish Welfare Board, 17 Commonwealth Avenue 7 p. m.

Officers Open House, Army and Navy Officers Club, 12 Arlington Street, 1:30-11:00 p. m.; Buffet Supper; Copley Square Officers Club, 520 Boylston Street, 5-11 p. m. Tea 3 p. m.

Dance Instruction, Jewish Welfare Board, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30 p. m.

Concert, Gardner Museum, 280 Fenway, 3 p. m.

"Servicemen's Forum," Jewish Welfare Board, 1 Commonwealth Avenue, 11 a. m. "Marriage in Wartime."

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Newspaperman to Speak

The first speaker in the 1944-1945 luncheon program of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, Saville R. Davis, assistant to the managing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will discuss the trend of European events Monday noon, Nov. 27, in Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

Large Part of Gifts to G. I.'s Goes Through New York Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—A large proportion of the gifts reaching American G. I. Joes and Janes throughout the world on Christmas Day will have been handled by the 4,000 soldier and 10,000 civilian postal employees assembled primarily for that purpose at the Army's new Port of Embarkation Post Office in Long Island City, Queens.

With the deadline for mailing Christmas parcels to servicemen and servicewomen just past, the 980-foot long by 30-foot wide loading platform, said to be the longest in the world, is a maze of activity, making full use of its facilities enabling it to load 17 railroad cars at a time.

It is still too early for officials to disclose just how many Christmas parcels will have been cleared through the vast one-story structure, with its 500,000 square feet of floor space, when the last parcel has been loaded on ship, but it is expected to exceed 42,000,000 of them, which is more than were shipped in all of 1943 from this port.

Speeding the transfer of sacks of parcels to piers and railroad terminals are all Transportation Corps postal troops in this area. They have been organized in a Provisional Postal Battalion.

Four railroad sidings from the adjoining Sunnyside yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad serve the huge oblong building. Three sidings run the length of the south side of the building, completely enclosed to make possible uninterrupted operations regardless of weather. There are truckloading platforms able to accommodate 30 large mail trucks at a time.

Erected on the site of the old Madison Square Garden Bowl, once the scene of championship matches and track meets, the building, with an average height of 20 feet, was designed especially to handle parcels, newspapers and magazines headed overseas.

An all time record in speed was established in the building of the project, described as the world's largest structure of concrete and cinder block construction. Ground was broken on May 21, erection of the superstructure began one month later. Postal equipment was installed on Aug. 20 and an actual three-shift detail began work on Sept. 11. The expected Christmas rush was the reason for the rush.

Comprised for the most part of 11 enormous rooms, each equipped with observation galleries for postal inspectors, and with automatic fire doors, the building is air-conditioned throughout and is lighted by nine miles of fluorescent light tubing. It has a dining hall capable of seating 800 persons at one time and able to feed 8,000 persons in a 24-hour period.

Known officially as the "Prints and Parcels Section," the building is divided into three subsections, each with its own special function.

In the receiving subsection, sacks of prints and parcels received from the New York Post Office are separated by overseas theaters and base commands and prepared for delivery to the dispatching subsection. Here, parcels and magazines and newspapers that are undistributed—for lack of proper address or identity of APO number—are recorded and delivered to the distributing subsection, where they are sorted into sacks by APO's or staging areas and delivered to the dispatching subsection.

This is the last stop in the building. The "made-up" sacks, as they are called, are stored in the dispatching subsection until shipping space becomes available and they can be routed to piers and railroad terminals. Much of the loading is accomplished by lighterage from pier to shipside.

The latest of four units of the New York Port of Embarkation Army Post Office, the regular staff of the building will be 1,000 soldiers and 4,000 civilians after the Christmas rush subsides. Until then, the staff there is working at top speed to see to it that every G. I. abroad gets his Christmas remembrances from home on the day when they will mean most—Christmas Day.

Official United States Coast Guard; Associated Press

Shiploads of Mail on Way Throughout World to Service Men and Women

Top: The rails are crowded with eager seafaring men as two Coast Guard-manned destroyer escorts meet in the mid-Atlantic for that all-important mail delivery. A line is fired from deck to deck and the mail containers ride across from ship to ship. Bottom: With a backlog of more than 60 freight-car loads of Christmas packages for service men and women overseas Sept. 30, and more pouring in daily, the War Manpower Commission has issued an urgent call for volunteers to handle the rush at the Long Island City, N. Y., Army embarkation post office.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period 1 coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

String Quartet Concert

The Boston Conservatory String Quartet, composed of four members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will perform works of Haydn, Glière and Gruenberg at the first of their 1944-1945 series of concerts Sunday evening, Nov. 26, at 8:15 p. m. in the Conservatory's concert room, 26 the Fenway. Quartet players are Gaston Elcus and Norbert Lauga, violinists; Jean Lefranc, violist, and Jacobus Langendoen, cellist.

First of Author Luncheons Is Scheduled for Nov. 30

First of the season's "Author's Group Luncheons," to be sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company, will be held Thursday, Nov. 30, in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard University, will preside and will introduce Angna Enters, theatrical producer and author of three books; Lieut (jg) Jesse Stuart, whose latest book is "Taps for Private Tussie"; and Frances H. Dahl, Boston cartoonist.

Other luncheons will be held on Feb. 1, March 28, and May 18. Proceeds are given to the work of the American Foundation for the Blind.

John Lee Gilson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25 (AP)—John Lee Gilson, who passed on here yesterday, was judge of the New Haven District Probate Court for 31 years.

Head of a court which handled the affairs of one of the most populous probate districts of the State and a Republican, Judge Gilson had Democratic indorsement in the past several elections and had not been opposed in many years.

Long interested in military affairs, Judge Gilson was a member of the New Haven Grays and of the Governor's Footguard, having held the rank of major in the latter organization. In 1923 he was elected President of the Veterans Corps of the Second Campany, Governor's Footguard. He was a civilian aide to the Secretary of War for many years and active in civic work.

Philip Ainsworth Means

POMFRET, Conn., Nov. 25 (AP)—Philip Ainsworth Means, who passed on here yesterday, was an author and archeologist and was regarded as the nation's greatest authority on the Inca Empire.

Mr. Means was a graduate of Pomfret School in the class of 1911, of Harvard in 1915, and received his Master of Arts Degree from Harvard in 1917.

He was a member of the Yale Peruvian expedition in 1914-1915, and visited Peru for the Smithsonian Institution in 1917 and 1918.

He was Associate Professor of Anthropology at Harvard from 1921 to 1927, and the author of many books on Peru and the Incas.

State Hospital Trustees to Meet Again Over Superintendency of Dr. Norton

In preparation for taking a vote on the question of whether Dr. Harold F. Norton would be retained as Superintendent of the Boston State Hospital at Mattapan, two meetings of the Trustees of the Hospital were called yesterday. The Trustees were first called into special session by Governor Saltonstall at the State House, and they met together later at the Hospital.

The latter meeting adjourned at 1 a. m., today, after a number of the Hospital's 700 employees had been interviewed. The Trustees will meet again at the Hospital this afternoon at 4 o'clock to resume discussion of the matter.

Dr. Norton's brother, Clement A. Norton, member of the Boston School Committee, who is acting as counsel for the Superintendent in the current proceedings, said last night:

"I charge that Dr. Clifford Perkins . . . is the representative of a small psychiatric group that has tried for years to ruin my brother. . . . Now, when Governor-Elect Tobin is coming into office within a few weeks, another major attempt is on to get rid of my brother, before the new Governor arrives."

Dr. Norton, formerly senior physician at the Hospital, was named Superintendent in January, 1937, during the administration of Governor Curley. Shortly after this appointment, charges of mismanagement were brought against Dr. Norton, but a special recess commission of the Legislature upheld his administration.

According to Clement Norton, his brother had improved living and dietary conditions at the Hospital while Superintendent, and that these claims could be substantiated by the institution's 100,000 annual visitors. He declared that he would see to it that the entire case was "made public."

Former Boston Boy Musician Director of Music at Camp Lee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP LEE, Va., Nov. 25—Men and women in the armed services may have a preference for the so-called popular tune, but there is a surprisingly heavy demand for classical numbers, in the opinion of Boston's Lieut. John A. Farnham, Director of Music for the Army Service Forces Training Center bands, Camp Lee.

Lieutenant Farnham, who at 19 filled the dual role of first violinist and solo pianist for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, said weekly concerts at Camp Lee have brought a large number of requests for Bach, Beethoven, Wagner and other composers of classical music.

"This appreciation of good music on the part of men and women in the armed services is encouraging, and a direct refutation of what appears to be the general public opinion that GI's have an interest only in 'jive' numbers," Lieutenant Farnham said.

Top favorite is the music of the American composer, the late George Gershwin. "Last summer the three Army Service Forces bands at Camp Lee combined their talents for a rendition of Gershwin's 'Rhapsody in Blue,' and when the 90-piece augmented orchestra completed its number, it got one of the biggest receptions ever accorded any musical organization at the camp," he said.

Lieutenant Farnham was with the Detroit symphony under the late Ossip Gabrilowitsch, later went to the Philadelphia Orchestra as first violinist and piano soloist under Stokowski and Ormandy. He was with the Philadelphia for 10 years until his induction in the Army in 1941.

There are many music lovers in Boston who today still remember John Allan Farnham as the youthful violin virtuoso who entertained them at the St. Botolph Club, Harvard Musical Association, Boston Art Club, and other musical centers.

A pupil of Boston's Harrison Keller, he first won recognition in 1922 at the age of 16 when he appeared in several recitals in Boston. When he returned from his musical studies in Europe in the summer of 1925 he was signed for the Detroit symphony as first violinist.

Gabrilowitsch heard his young symphony artist play the piano, and immediately made him solo pianist for the orchestra. "I was quite surprised at the time," said Lieutenant Farnham, "as I had spent years studying the violin under some of the world's best teachers, whereas I had no special instruction at the piano with the exception of three months with Hans Ebell, of Boston. And I was only 14 at the time."

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Sunday

Cherniavsky Duo, pianist and cellist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m.

A "Victory Concert" will be given in the Tapestry Gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts for members of the armed forces, at 3 p. m., and also a talk on "Chinese Art" by Mrs. Kojiro Tomita at 3 p. m.

Miss Seaver will speak at 4 p. m. on "Colonial Portraits" in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Lucius Beebe and Alton Hall Blackington will give a lecture on "The Boston Legend in Story and Picture" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m.

A song recital by Frances Knowlton Robbins, contralto; Beltrando Brini, violinist, and Edward B. Whittredge, accompanist, will be given at 8 p. m. in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library. Free to the public.

Mrs. Leslie E. Swain will speak on "New Highways for Foreign Missions" at the Charles Street Forum at 4 p. m. Open to the public.

Andre Michalopoulos will speak on "The Great Democracies and the Smaller Nations" at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Tuesday

"Sport in American Art" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Miss Eleanor Randall in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Emil Kornsand, violinist, and Luise Vosgerchian, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at 2:45 p. m.

"The Balkans—After Boiling Over" is the subject of a discussion by Dr. Michael Karpovich and Dr. A. St. Antonopoulos at the Forum Meeting to be held in the First Parish Unitarian Church, in Scituate, at 8 p. m.

KITCHEN COMPASS

By Elizabeth Ann Baker
POINTERS FOR GOOD COOKS

Jelly Layer Cake comes to the table glowing with color and flavor and the jelly filling saves on sugar. *Choose* each ingredient for it with care, *measure* each ingredient accurately and follow directions in baking.

Jelly Layer Cake

1 c. sifted cake flour	⅞ c. sugar
1½ tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder*	6 tbs. hot water
¼ tsp. salt	1 tsp. vanilla
2 eggs, separated	1 8 oz. jar jelly Confectioner's sugar

Sift together flour, Rumford Baking Powder and salt 3 times. Beat egg yolks until light and thick, gradually adding ½ the sugar, beating constantly. Add water and vanilla. Beat egg whites stiff; gradually add remaining sugar, beating constantly. Fold flour mix and egg white mix into egg yolk mix. Bake in 2 lightly greased, paper lined, 8-inch layer pans, in moderate oven (350° F.) 20-25 minutes. Invert pans to cool. Split layers crosswise. Mash jelly, spread between layers. Sprinkle top of cake with confectioner's sugar.

Baking Powder has a big job to do in cake baking. Good flavor must be evident, cakes must rise evenly, texture should be fine. Rumford no-alum Baking Powder is all-phosphate and cannot possibly leave a bitter flavor to mar your cooking creation.

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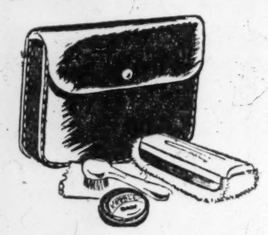

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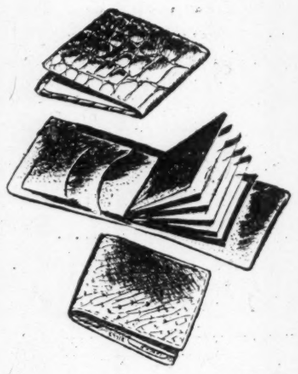

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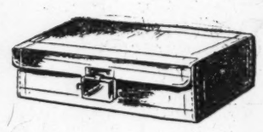

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NOW AT 45 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

Bernstein and Sanromá Symphony Concert Guests

By L. A. Sloper

Two distinguished guests are greeted by the Symphony Orchestra this week: Leonard Bernstein, the oncoming young composer and conductor, to direct the program; Jesús María Sanromá, our admired fellow townsman and one-time pianist of the orchestra, to play the solo part of the Brahms Piano Concerto No. 1. The only other item of the program is Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony.

Mr. Bernstein confirmed the impression he made when he conducted his "Jeremiah" Symphony here—that he is a brilliant performer with a thorough musical equipment and a formidable baton technique. Clearly a disciple of Koussevitzky, he displays many of the master's mannerisms both in his physical activity on the stand, and in his interpretations.

Naturally, being a young and vigorous prosecutor of his art, Mr. Bernstein even exaggerates the Koussevitzkyan characteristics. We may have to revise the old adage about the maestro to read, "When slow movements are played slower, Bernstein will play them." And we might adapt the dictum also to fast movements; to sudden changes of tempo; to leaps from moonlit reverie; to deafening clamor.

* * *

All these tendencies served the conductor well yesterday in the Shostakovitch. This is the symphony that Dr. Koussevitzky a few years ago insisted upon repeating until he had beaten the audience into submission. He was operating on the assumption that this work was too difficult for us. He was mistaken; it was too simple to hold our interest.

In the Fifth Symphony Shostakovitch has used all the devices of his predecessors for gaining effects. The only thing he has borrowed from his contemporaries is the employment of dissonance, and that no longer shocks anybody, or covers up a lack of musical resource. His musical ideas are uninteresting and his treatment of them is naïve. The second and fourth movements might do very well for the Pops. All four are reminiscent of better stuff. Surely there has seldom been so much musical fuss to so little purpose.

Brahms is a different matter. Here, there are the fundamentals of melody, rhythm, and form. Especially form. The interpretation of such a work requires not only technical mastery, emotional response, facility of execution; it needs a profound architectural sense.

* * *

This, I regret to say, was wanting in yesterday's performance. Whether chief responsibility for the lack lay with conductor or soloist is difficult to say. In theory, the soloist fixes the reading of a concerto. In actuality, who knows, in any individual case? But I suspect that in this instance Mr. Bernstein was the dominating factor.

Mr. Sanromá's tone was not notable for its singing quality, nor was his phrasing very lyrical. But the shortcomings of the orchestral portion were even more conspicuous. The tone was without its customary mellowness, the balance of choirs was not maintained, clarity was missing; in fact, I have not heard such muddy playing from the Boston orchestra in years.

Worst of all was the failure to convey the structure of the score. We had the walls, the apse, the nave, the rose windows, the steeples, but no cathedral.

The difficulty probably is that the conductor and possibly the soloist are not en rapport with the music of Brahms. Brahms was a romantic; he was not a sentimentalist, as he was made to sound yesterday. Is it not strange that it should be left to modernists to soften the Brahms outline, to weaken his flying buttresses, to dim his grandeur?

Entertainment Timetable

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Laughing Water," by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Evelyn Varden, Ann Andrews, Harry Bannister, Leon Janney, Paul Trueman. 8:30. (Last day).
Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"A Bell for Adano." By Paul Osborn. Starring Fredric March, Margo. 8:30. (Last day).

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein, conducting. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Concert by Joseph Szigeti, violinist. 3:30.
Museum of Fine Arts—Victory Concert by The Boston String Quartet for members of the Armed Forces. 4.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Cherniavsky Duo, pianist and cellist. 2.
Boston Public Library—Song recital by Frances Knowlton Robbins, contralto, assisted by Beltrando Bsini, violinist; Olga Gellately, accompanist. 8.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Impatient Years," Jean Arthur, Lee Bowman. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Storm Over Lisbon," Vera Hruba Ralston, Erich von Stroheim. 2, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Brazil," Tita Guizar, Virginia Bruce, Edward Everett Horton. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "When Strangers Marry," Dean Jagger, Kim Hunter. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.
Keith Memorial—"None But the Lonely Heart," Cary Grant, Ethel Barrymore, Barry Fitzgerald. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "Girl Rush," Frances Langford. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.
Kenmore—"Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson. 3:09, 6:26, 9:43. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1:33, 4:50, 8:07.
Laffmovie—Continuous 9 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.
Metropolitan—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:40, 8:15. "March of Time—Uncle Sam, Mariner." 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55.
Modern — "Music in Manhattan," Anne Shirley, Dennis Day. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:45. "Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15.
Orpheum—"Mrs. Parkington," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:07, 11:37 a. m., 2:14, 4:42, 7:10, 9:56.
Paramount — "Brazil," Tito Guizar, Virginia Bruce. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "When Strangers Marry," Dean Jagger, Kim Hunter. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.
RKO-Boston—"The Woman in the Window," Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:40, 6:25, 9:15.
Scollay—"Hail the Conquering Hero," Eddie Bracken. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "The Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.
South Station Theater — "Burying the Axis," "Fishing," "College Boys' Occupations," "G. I. Doings," Cartoons and national and war news. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to midnight.
State—"Mrs. Parkington," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:55.
Telepix — "Technicolor Musical," "Slim Summerville," "Dog Training," "Around Hollywood," "Anglers Dream," "Russian Front," "Digest of World News." Continuous, 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown — "Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Priscilla Lane. 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Music in Manhattan," Anne Shirley, Dennis Day. 1, 4:25, 8.
Washington Street Olympia — "Hail the Conquering Hero," Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. "The Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan." Continuous 2-11.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Casanova Brown." "Falcon in Mexico."
Regent: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Pardon my Rhythm."
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Gypsy Wildcat." "Pearl of Death." 1:50, 7:50.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Christmas Holiday." "She's a Soldier Too." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Gypsy Wildcat." 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Mask of Dimitrios."
Coolidge Corner: "The Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus."
Cleveland Circle: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Till We Meet Again." "The Great Moment." Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Mask of Dimitrios." "Take It or Leave It." 2, 8.
University: "Arsenic and Old Lace." 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Ever Since Venus." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Casanova Brown." "The Last Ride."
Park: "In Society." "Ladies Courageous."
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City." 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Seventh Cross." "Brooklyn Orchid."
MALDEN—Granada: "Arsenic and Old Lace." Selected Shorts.
Mystic: "Hail, Conquering Hero." 3:09, 6:13, 9:17. "Oh, What a Night." 1:52, 4:56, 8.
Maplewood: "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. 3:07, 6:14, 9:21. "Falcon in Mexico." Tom Conway, Mona Maris. 1:52, 4:59, 8:06.
Strand: "Ever Since Venus." 1:52, 4:57, 8:02. "The Impatient Years." 3:19, 6:24, 9:29.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan." Cont. from 1 p. m.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Janie." "Last Ride."
Fellsway: "Christmas Holiday." "Two-Man Sub."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Mask of Dimitrios." "Make Your Own Bed."
NATICK—Colonial: "Casanova Brown." "Singing Sheriff." 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios."
NEWTON—Paramount: "The Fleet's In." "Suspicion." 1:30, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Singing Sheriff."
Adams: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios."
Adamo: "Heavenly Body." "Jam Session."
SOMERVILLE — Central: "I Love a Soldier." "Scarlet Claw."
Strand: "This is the Life." "The Impostor."
Capitol and Ball Square: "Step Lively." "Roger Touhy, Gangster."
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Kansas City Kitty." 2:11, 7:57. "Song of the Open Road." 3:27, 9:16.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Impatient Years." "Babes on Swing Street."
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Story of Dr. Wassell." "Leningrad Music Hall."
Coolidge: "Meet the People." "Crime by Night."
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Step Lively."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Marine Raiders." "Allergic to Live."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	Spotlight on Youth	"Rhythm for Saturday"	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15 tion: dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	"Rhythm for Saturday"	"Views and Reviews"	News service
1:30 Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands"
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00 **Report to Nation:**	Swing music	"Musicana"	Charles Hodges, news	Jan Savitt's Orch.
2:15 **drama; music**	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	Yale - Virginia football	Claude Thornhill's Or.
2:30 Network program	The Radio Pals	"Weekend Function"	game	Fats Waller's Orch.
2:45 Network program	Notre Dame - Georgia	Ohio State - Michigan	Yale - Virginia football	The Pepper Shaker
3:00 News service	Tech football game	football game	game	The Pepper Shaker
3:15 Help Wanted	Notre Dame - Georgia	Ohio State - Michigan	Yale - Virginia football	News service
3:30 Showtime Matinee	Tech football game	football game	game	Cowboy Pamboree
3:45 Showtime Matinee	Notre Dame - Georgia	Ohio State - Michigan	Yale - Virginia football	Cowboy Pamboree
4:00 Melody in the Sky	Tech football game	football game	game	Count Basie's Orch.
4:15 News service	Notre Dame - Georgia	Ohio State - Michigan	Yale-Virginia football	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:30 "Follies": Evelyn	Tech football game	football game	Ohio State - Michigan	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45 Howe, m. c.	Notre Dame - Georgia	Ohio State - Michigan	football game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00 Columbia Concert	Concert Music	football game	Ohio State - Michigan	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:15 Columbia Concert	Sammy Kaye's Music	Ohio State - Michigan	football game	Harry James' Orch.
5:30 **Philadelphia Or.;**	Sammy Kaye's Music	John W. Vandercook	Latin-Amer. Rhythms	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:45 **Eugene Ormandy**	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00 Uage One: News	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Hafwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 **People's Platform,**	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 **People's Platform**	Soldiers With Wings	Horace Heidt's Show	The Answer Man	March to Victory
6:45 World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	"Service Unlimited"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 **Lionel Barrymore:**	Sports News; Music	**World's Great Novels:**	American Eagle in Brit-	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.
7:15 **"Mayor of Town"**	**Leland Stowe, comment**	**"Heart of Midlothian"**	ain: interviews	News service
7:30 "America in Air"	**"Meet Your Navy"; dr.;**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs
7:45 "America in Air"	**orch.; guest speakers**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Frances Greer, soprano	Doug Garron's Ramblers
8:00 Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Gaslight Gayeties: solo-	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15 Fay McKenzie	Early Am. Dance Music	ists; quartet; Orch.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 **"The FBI in Peace**	**Boston Symphony Or.;**	**Truth or Consequence:**	**Detroit Symphony Or.;**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 **& War"; dr; News**	**Leonard Bernstein, con**	**Ralph Edwards, m. c.**	**Karl Krueger, con.**	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	**Brahms' Piano Con-**	National Barn Dance;	"Results, Inc."; drama	**Classical Album: Rous-**
9:15 Frank Sinatra;	**certo: Jesus Sanroma**	comedy; songs; orch.	"Results, Inc."; drama	**sel's Quartet in D**
9:30 Joan Edwards; Or	Tony Pastor's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Mysterious Traveler; dr.	**Classical Album**
9:45 Serenade: Jessica	Dance orch.; Yuiz show	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	Mysterious Traveler; dr.	**Classical Album;** News
10:00 Dragonette; orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Barry Wood; Patsy Kel-	Marion Claire; Gilbert	Olympics - New York
10:15 Correction, Please;	Musical Autographs	ly; gst Ralph Bellamy	Russell; Bruce Foote;	Rovers hockey game
10:30 J. C. Flippen, mc	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Old Opry: Whitey	"The Chocolate Soldier"	Dean Hudson's Orch.
10:45 **L. J. Rosenwald**	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; orch.	Henry Weber, cond.	Merle Pitts' Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Off the Record	Shady Valley Jamboree;	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:30 Frankie Carle's Or.	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings"	Coon Creek Four;	Day's End; music
11:45 Frankie Carle's Or.	Concert in Miniature	"I Sustain the Wings"	Smoothies; Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; "Melodies"	Revival Hour	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Religious program	Revival Hour	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Revival Hour	Evangelical Hour; speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle: Lullabies	Revival Hour	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00 News of the World	Religious program	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Waltz Time"
9:15 **E. Power Biggs, or-**	Judea Hour	**Christian Science Pgm.**	Religious program	Religious services
9:30 **gan recital**	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	Religious services
9:45 News service	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Words and Music"	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45 choir; speaker	Services; speaker	"Words and Music"	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	"Temple of Kaufeng	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Fu"; drama; speaker	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:20 **Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	"Americana"	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:45 **ing: guest sp'kers**	"The Morgan Family"	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00 News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Religious program	News service
12:15 I T McDonald, news	Newscast	Your Radio Reporter	Religious program	Jean Collins, songs
12:30 **WEEI Jr. Presenta-**	WHDH Sunday Hour	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	**Gilbert & Sullivan Op-**
12:45 **tion: Educational**	WHDH Sunday Hour	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	**eretta: recordings**
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Lullabies"; Music	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15 Revue; music	George Hicks Reports	"Views and Interviews"	Holy Cross-Boston Col-	Italian Melodies
1:30 **Sir F. Eggleston**	Cavalcade of Song	**Chicago U. Roundtable:**	lege football game	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 **Edward R. Murrow**	Cavalcade of Song	**"Military Training"**	Holy Cross-Boston Col-	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 **'Matinee Theater':**	Cavalcade of Song	**"Those We Love," dra-**	lege football game	Three-Quarter Time
2:15 **with Victor Jory,**	Cavalcade of Song	**matic sketch**	Holy Cross-Boston Col-	Musical Gems
2:30 **World News Today**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	**John Charles Thomas;**	lege football game	Sun. Afternoon Dance
2:45 **News; Olin Downes**	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	Holy Cross-Boston Col-	Session; recordings
3:00 **N Y Philharmonic;**	Charlotte Greenwood	World News; H. V. Kal-	lege football game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 **Artur Rodzinski,**	Show; comedy; music	tenborn; soloist; or.	Holy Cross-Boston Col-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 **cond.; Schoenberg,**	**"Miss Hattie"; drama**	**'The Army Hour': pick-**	lege football game	Religious program
3:46 **N. Bonaparte Ode;**	**"Miss Hattie"; drama**	**ups from Training Cen-**	Band Parade	Religious program
4:00 **Bloch: 'Schelomo';**	"Off the Record"	**ters throughout the**	"Your America"; solo-	Treasury Varieties
4:15 **Piatigorsky, cello**	"Off the Record"	**world; speakers**	ists; chorus; orch.	Treasury Varieties
4:30 **Andre Kostelanetz;**	Concert Hall	**"Sunday at 4:30"; Ar-**	'What's Name of That	Treasury Varieties
4:45 **Steber; Wrightson**	Concert Hall	**thur Fiedler's Orch.**	Song'; D. Williamson	Treasury Varieties
5:00 **Family Hour: Pa-**	Eileen Barton; Revue	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	**"Let's Face the Issue":**	Religious program
5:15 **trice Munsel; Reed**	drama; "Junior Miss"	**Arturo Toscanini, con.**	**Forum; L. R. Robinson**	Religious program
5:30 **Kennedy; or.; dr.**	**Metropolitan Opera Pre-**	**Beethoven: Piano Con-**	"The Shadow"; drama	Irish melodies
5:45 **William Shirer**	**sents: soloists; orch.**	**certo No. 4; R. Serkin**	"The Shadow"; drama	News service
6:00 **"Ozzie and Har-**	**Paul Whiteman's Or.;**	Religious program	**'Quick as a Flash': Quiz**	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15 **riet"; comedy**	**Elisabeth Bergner: On-**	Religious program	**show; Ken Roberts, mc**	light Services; speaker
6:30 **Fanny Brice; H.**	**slow Stevens; Hilde-**	**The Great Gildersleeve,**	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45 Stafford: comedy	**garde: 3 Suns Trio**	**starring Hal Peary**	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	News commentator	**Jack Benny Show: Lar-**	**Cleveland Symphony Or**	Religious Hour
7:15 **Adm DeWitt Ram-**	Don Gardner, News	**ry Stevens, baritone**	**Rudolph Ringwall, con.**	Religious Hour
7:30 **sey: Lt R. Taylor;**	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly mc	Bandwagon; D. Powell,	**Mendelssohn: "Scotch"**	Religious Hour
7:45 **M Berle; W How'd**	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly mc	mc.; chorus; or.; News	**Symphony: Dukas**	Religious Hour
8:00 "Blondie"; com sk	Greenfield Chapel Pgm.	**Bergen-McCarthy: Effie**	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 "Blondie"; com sk	**Dorothy Thompson, nws**	**Klinker; L. Melchior**	tion Board: human in-	Service; speaker
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"Joe E. Brown"; Stop	"One Man's Family"; dr	terest pgm.; gst panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama; News	or Go Quiz Show	"One Man's Family"; dr	Gabriel Heatter, news	Service; speaker
9:00 **Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell, news,	Manhattan Merry - Go -	John Baker; J. Brown-	Revival Hour
9:15 **gest: dr.; music**	"Hollywood Mystery	Round; orch.; songs	ing, guest; orchestra	Revival Hour
9:30 James Melton Show	Time"; drama	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news	Revival Hour
9:45 Grace Moore, gst	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	The Jerry Cooper Show	Revival Hour
10:00 Phil Baker: "Take	"Life of Riley"; comedy	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"The Goodwill Hour";	Rangers-Bruins hockey
10:15 It or Leave It"	"Life of Riley"; comedy	Orchestra; soloists	John J. Anthony, con.	Rangers-Bruins hockey
10:30 **"We, the People";**	Freeling Foster's "Keep	**Harold Lloyd: Comedy**	"The Goodwill Hour"	Rangers-Bruins hockey
10:45 **interviews; music**	Up With the World"	**Theater; guest stars**	**Columbus Boy Choir**	News service
11:00 News; Weather	News; Sport News	News; Weather; Organ	News service	"Dance Session"
11:15 **"Unrationed Jam"**	Message of Israel	Story Behind Headlines	Old-Fashioned Revival	"Dance Session"
11:30 **Transatlantic Call:**	Message of Israel	**Pacific Story: Drama,**	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45 **People to People**	Musical Moment; News	**"Opium"**	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 "Amanda"; sketch	Breakfast at Sardi's;	"Road of Life"; sk.	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; drama	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Star Playhouse"; sk.	Wally Townsend, pianist	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Duet	News service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Sydney Moseley, news	Dude Ranch
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	Midday Melodies	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	"Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	News service
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45 The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow; News
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	'The Guiding Light'; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Ray Noble's Orch.
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; talk	"Today's Children"; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	Teddy Powell's Orch.
2:30 Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orches.	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Raymond Scott's Orch.
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk	WHDH Studio Orches.	Hymn Recital	"Real Stories"; drama	Kick Conga
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk	Musical program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Two Keyboards"	News service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	WHDH Air Express	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Air Express; Lullabies	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15 ody in Sky; songs	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	**Jane Cowl: talk**	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30 Talk about child'n	News commentator	Lorenzo Jones; sk.	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orch.
4:45 "Follies with Eve-	'Hop Harrigan'; drama	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 lyn Howe, mc; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 Evelyn Winters, sk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	Magic Christmas Wi'w	Round-Up Time; songs
5:30 **"Note for Victory"**	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sk.	Round-Up Time; songs
5:45 "Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 L. Murray's music,	News; "Whose War"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; **J. Harsch**	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; "Soldier"	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dick Brown, songs
7:15 Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Salute; J. Morand's Or	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's Tks	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Dick Preston; songs	"Three Quarter Time"	"America Sings"; Talk
7:45 to the Yanks	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Frontline Headlines	"Three Quarter Time"	Clem Morton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Clifford Prevost, news	**Cavalcade of America:**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"; sk.	**"Witness for the People'**	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30 Frank Sinatra; gst	"Blind Date," with Ar-	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Fran. Tone; News	lene Francis, m. c.	**Howard Barlow's Or.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"This Is France"
9:00 **Theater: Merle**	"David Harding, Coun-	**Lily Pons, soprano;**	Gabriel Heatter, news.	**Classical Album: Liszt:**
9:15 **Oberon; Preston**	terspy"; dramatization	**Donald Voorhees' Orch.**	"Screen Test Time"	**"Tod und Verklarung"**
9:30 **Foster; T. Mitchell**	Gene Krupa's Orch.	**"Information Please";**	'Human Adventure'; dr.	**Classical Album: Liszt:**
9:45 **"Dark Waters"**	Dance Orch.; Drama	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	'Human Adventure'; dr.	**"Tod und Verklarung"**
10:00 **Guild: Paulette**	**Raymond Gram Swing.**	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15 **Goddard; comedy**	Ted Malone, talk	gold Schmidt; Orch.	Paul Schubert, news	Larry Clinton's Orch.
10:30 Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz; Jim-	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
10:45 Show; songs; or	M. Piastro, cond.	my McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports; News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:30 **CBS Bond Show;**	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45 Irene Beasley, gst	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or.	Day's End; music

Several New Programs to Mark Week-End Radio Presentations

The Dialer's Guide

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A new series begins today, "The F. B. I. in Peace and War," based on Frederick L. Collins' book of the same name and dramatizing outstanding cases solved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in a performance of Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 5:30 p. m.

Leonard Bernstein is guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in a concert devoted to Brahms' Piano Concerto No. 1, with Jesus Maria Sanroma as

Tobin Works on Budget Details Of Police and Fire Pay Boosts

Prospects of $2)0-a-year increases for Boston policemen and firemen were brigh today as details of the City B dget for 1945 were being worked out by Mayor Tobin and Budget Commissioner Herman L. Bush, preparatory to submitting the Buc get to the City Council Nov. 27.

The Mayor, in di cussions of pay increases for police men and firemen during his campaign for Governor, had said as far back as last spring that such salary boosts would be granted f the necessary funds were found o be available. He said last nigh that surpluses in the budgets of municipal departments would be available to finance the increases.

His statement followed within a few hours the publication of a formal request by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau that the Mayor abstain from granting any salary increases or making any appointments before he resigns as Mayor.

In the latter connection, Governor-elect Tobin stated that he will resign as Mayor of Boston on Jan. 4, a few hours before he is sworn into office as Governor of the Commonwealth. Under the State Constitution, Mr. Tobin must quit as Mayor before he can assume the office of Governor.

In its request, the Research Bureau cited the act which provides that appointments and salary increases, except step-rate boosts, made by a mayor after his successor has been elected, shall expire the following Jan. 31. The Bureau statement recognized that this act does not specifically apply to a mayor's election as governor, but stated that its intent should be observed.

"This law was enacted to curb 'lame-duck' personnel activities at the close of a mayoral term," the Research

Within a few days, the City Council is expected to pass an order setting a date for a special election for mayor to fill out the balance of Mayor Tobin's term, which runs to January, 1946. Under the City Charter, the date of the special election must be no fewer than 60 days or no more than 90 days after the date of the passage of the Council order.

Already announced as candidates for the mayoral post are: Representative James M. Curley (D), former Governor and Mayor, and Clement A. Norton, Boston School Committeeman. Other possible candidates include: John E. Kerrigan, President of the Boston City Council; William J. Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County; and Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor.

Boston Vets Fighting On By Bond Sales

"Every time one popped, we said: 'There goes another War Bond.'"

That's what Staff Sergeant William F. Coleman, of Dedham, a 30 months' veteran of Guadalcanal and the Pacific jungles, wrote home to his invalided buddy, Pfc. Elliott Gray, of Mansfield, now on a volunteer speaking tour of war plants in Massachusetts to stimulate sales of War Bonds for the Sixth War Loan in the Bay State.

The "popping" was the bursting of about 60 mortar shells used to soften up a Japanese position. "If people could feel the way we felt when they 'popped,'" the letter read, "then they wouldn't mind buying. Even the boys over here are turning their pay into bonds. Will skip that for now, I guess."

But, Bill Coleman didn't skip it. And Elliott Gray didn't skip it, either. He turned his pay into bonds, more than $1,000 worth of them, during his two years of jungle warfare in three major engagements in the Asiatic-Pacific theater.

Today, Elliott is home with a medical discharge. But, he still fights the Japanese with his Fifth and Sixth War Loan verbal bazookas as a member of invalided or furloughed combat teams which are rallying war plant workers to buy that extra Bond.

Elliott and the boys of the War Bond combat teams don't "skip it." And, when workers and guests of Mystic Steamship Company, East Boston; Research Construction Company, Cambridge; John Hancock Life Insurance Company, Boston; Irving Adams Post, American Legion, West Roxbury; Temple Mishka Tefila, Roxbury, and William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, heard them yesterday and today, they didn't want to "skip it," either.

Sales of Sixth War Loan Series E Bonds in the Bay State have totaled $19,000,000 during the first five days of the drive, or 11 per cent of the State's assigned quota of $173,000,000. The campaign will continue through Dec. 16.

Relief Costs Up In Boston Area

Continued from Page 1

sistance classification are receiving about $50,000 more a month this year than they were for the major part of 1943. The individual payment to persons on old-age assistance today averages about $41.70 a month where it amounted to about $38 a month in 1943.

In September, 1943, Boston, along with other cities and towns in the state, began to operate its old-age payments on the state-budget plan under which each person, according to his type of living, income from other sources including number of contributing children, etc., has his old-age budget figured out on a needs basis. This means that payments to individuals all along the line are to be higher than they were before September, 1943.

At present, about 14,000 persons are receiving old-age assistance from the city as compared to 14,550 last year at this time of the year. In contrast to the decrease in number of persons receiving assistance, however, is the total being paid out for old-age assistance this year — $7,350,000 — as compared with last year's $6,895,318, an increase this year of about $454,682. The sum to be paid this year for old-age assistance out of city appropriations alone, not counting grants from the Government, is expected to be $4,206,000.

A drop of about $156,000 is expected in aid to dependent children grants in Boston this year, compared with 1943, and another decrease of about $303,900 in the dependent-aid group, which takes care of those who are not eligible for aid to dependent children or old-age assistance.

The net cost to the city has also been affected by the fact that the amount of Federal grants received in 1944 from the Government has been less than in 1943.

The 3,000-odd persons on relief in the dependent-aid category today consist almost entirely of persons who cannot possibly work because of physical or other disabilities, and it would be unwarranted optimism, said Mr. O'Hare, to expect that the number of persons in this classification could drop any lower than it has. Just about every one in the city who formerly was on relief and who could work has gone to work, in defense plants or in other employment openings, said Mr. O'Hare, proving that most persons will work if there's work for them to do.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair, Continued Cold

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and continued cold today and tonight. Sunday thickening cloudiness, followed by rain or snow by night. Fresh winds today, diminishing to gentle tonight and gentle to moderate winds on Sunday. The highest temperature today will be near 42 degrees and the lowest tonight about 30 in the city and between 20 and 25 in the interior suburbs.

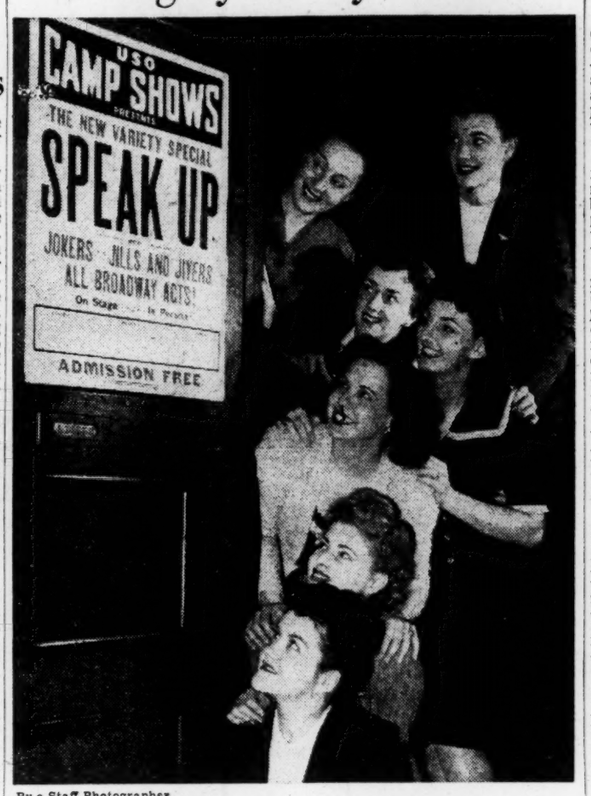
Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont — Considerable cloudiness and continued cold today, with a few light snow flurries in mountain sections. Fair and colder tonight. Lowest temperatures 15 to 25 degrees. Sunday increasing cloudiness and continued rather cold. Fresh winds today, diminishing tonight.

Rhode Island—Fair and continued cold today. Fair tonight, colder in the interior. Lowest temperatures 20 to 30 degrees. Sunday thickening cloudiness, followed by snow in the interior and by rain or snow near the coast, beginning late in the day. Fresh winds today, diminishing tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:57 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 8:31 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:58 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 9:27 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.

A 'Mighty Pretty' Picture



By a Staff Photographer

'Cover Girls' Tour New England Military Camps

Entertaining thousands of soldiers and sailors in New England military installations will be the job of these pretty U. S. O. Camp-Show troupers for the next three weeks, and they seem pleased at the prospect. However, touring camps at the rate of one or two a day has its darker moments, such as the 10 minutes in which they hastily ate a delicious Thanksgiving dinner at Camp Myles Standish, Taunton, and hurried on to their rehearsal for the evening shows. Starting at the bottom, they are Connie Konrath and Sharlene Huroux, both of Chicago; Rita Fough of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ginny Smith of Chicago; in the left rear, Peggy Ballard of Chicago; and right rear, Linda Gale of San Antonio, Texas. Miss Gale is mistress of ceremonies for the show.

Seven Civilians Charged With Theft Of Government Stores at Maine Port

Five Greater Boston men are among seven civilian employees of the Army charged with thefts of thousands of dollars of foodstuffs from Government stores and held in $2,000 bail for the June term of the Federal Court in Bangor, Maine.

Arrests of the seven employees of the Searsport, Maine, Cargo Port of Embarkation were announced yesterday by E. A. Soucy, Boston Federal Bureau of Investigation head. At their arraignment before United States Commissioners in Bangor and Boston, all pleaded innocent.

According to the F. B. I., all of the men, except one, are members of a crew of a Government lighter operating at Searsport under military orders. They pooled sums of money, says the F. B. I., to make illegal purchases of food stores from dishonest galley stewards of War Shipping Board Administration vessels. The other man, according to Mr. Soucy, is master of a Government scow and assisted the other men in bringing food from the lighter to the town wharf, where it was loaded into the car of one of the arrested men.

Three men were seized by military police at Searsport, according to the F. B. I., while loading the Government stores into an automobile. Listed by the F. B. I. as arrested in Maine are William Cunningham of South Portland, a rigger; Daniel B. McCormack of Chelsea, a heavy rigger, and Louis Ciampi of East Boston, also a rigger.

Those arrested in Boston were identified as William G. Marshall of Roxbury, hoisting engineer; Francis C. Treanor of Winthrop, a rigger foreman; George L. Simmons of Brookline, a rigger; and Philip W. Cahill of Salem, master engineer.

Police Still Probe 'Gestapo' Report

Report of assault and robbery by what he called "Gestapo" agents made by Henry Schmickler, German refugee and poultryman of Whitman, coupled with a story of Nazi sabotage plans to destroy the Hanover powder plant of the National Fireworks Company, are still under investigation by State Police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today.

Search of Mr. Schmickler's house yesterday resulted in the discovery by Lieut. J. Norman Butler of the State Police of $1,143 in cash and $3,500 in checks.

According to Mr. Schmickler, four "Gestapo" agents entered his house Nov. 23, demanded that he help them in the sabotage plot, but were sidetracked when they discovered $2,500 in cash which they stole after binding and gagging him.

Mr. Schmickler stated that he is a former refugee from the Nazi concentration camp at Augsburg, and that he recognized at least two of the persons as former officials of the camp.

Central Head Called Port of Boston Need

Out of the mass of analysis, criticism, theories, and comments on the Port of Boston and its needs —which have recently focused the spotlight of publicity on the Port as nothing has for a generation past—is gradually emerging a conviction of the need of "big stick" tactics.

This sort of policy, one spokesman for the Port declared, is needed to overcome deeply imbedded and widely diversified practices, customs and conditions that have long militated against the best interests of the Port.

Competition of other ports, local neglect and labor policies combine to dwarf the geographical importance and natural advantages of the seaport that once had the reputation of the greatest shipping center in the Western Hemisphere, in opinion of thinking men who have been and are now studying all phases of port problems.

It is generally agreed that the basic need is for one central power and directing head for the Port, but one having full authority to act for the Port's best interests.

Boston has a Port Authority now and it is generally agreed that it has done exceptionally well with the handicaps under which it has had to operate, both financial and lack of enforcement power. But opinion is rapidly crystallizing in favor of an authority with full authority to equalize all unequal port charges, rates or practices; to foresee the need for reconstruction of piers and go ahead with the work; to authorize expenditures and construct new terminals if and when needed.

Such a setup is held vital by spokesmen who frankly declare that it is now or never for the Port of Boston. The pattern for such a program has already been given a thorough tryout at Boston and with results that have not been equaled since, pointed out Frank S. Davis—Boston's No. 1 port booster—who calls attention to the Port Directors of 30 years ago or more.

Those Port Directors, said Mr. Daxis today, built Commonwealth Pier, the huge floating dry dock that was the largest on this continent for some years, and otherwise developed waste flats of the South Boston shore line. They had power to take pier sites by right of eminent domain, said Mr. Davis, and the authority to proceed with construction work. Practically nothing has been done since then other than the wartime construction of the Army Base in the World War I, and the inestimably valuable Castle Island development of the present war.

With a group having authority, said Mr. Davis, a comprehensive plan for development of the entire port—ship, air, and rail—could be prepared on a 10-year basis, so that all interests could work toward one objective rather than many different goals. Well-wishers of the port might well refer to the acts of 1911 for a possible pattern for modern legislation, he said.

Arousing of public interest in the port, which now seems well under way, will benefit Boston more than any other one thing in recent decades.

Joins Agents' Staff

After serving 14 years with the Boston & Maine Railroad in its freight and passenger departments, and more recently with the manifest division at the Army Base, Charles F. May has joined the staff of Peabody & Lane, Inc., State Street steamship agents.

Luminous Tape on Ships

More than a third of a mile of luminous white adhesive tape is used on new cargo vessels, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute. Pasted around door locks, on corners, stairs, at fire extinguishers and even cut into letters, it is used to enable the crew to find their way around in the dark if the lighting system should fail. **Leon Stone.**

Log of the Port of Boston

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Showdown Battle Rages at Aachen

Continued from Page 1

ately to cross the Rhine to the homeland in the south.

In Strasbourg, French armored forces were battling at close quarters to smash the Germans from their last dock-front stand guarding a big Rhine bridge to Germany.

The Paris Radio said other French armored units ranging along the west bank of the Rhine from Strasbourg were within eight miles of a meeting with advance units of the French First Army surging down the Rhine from Colmar, 38 miles south of Strasbourg. The broadcast said the French and Germans were fighting in the streets of Colmar.

A front dispatch said Allied patrols were reported to have thrust across the Rhine from Strasbourg, but there was no official confirmation and no further report.

Two divisions of American infantry broadened the Alsatian corridor and beat off a German counterattack northwest of the Saverne Gap above Strasbourg.

A Supreme Headquarters communiqué reported steady progress toward clearing the enemy from the Saales Pass in the Vosges above Colmar, and off the slopes of the commanding, round-topped mountain called the Ballon d' Alsace north of Belfort.

Patton Force Cross Saar River

On the central portion of the Western Front Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's United States Third Army had won a crossing of the rain-swollen Saar, last big barrier to the Rhine, at a point 26 miles south of Saarbrücken.

To the north, a three-army Allied assault team, made up of the American First and Ninth and the British Second, fought on foot-by-foot on the flooded flat lands of the Cologne plain.

There an Allied staff officer described every creek crossing as "almost an amphibious operation." The savage resistance was resulting in the greatest battle of the Western Front.

United States First Army troops fought their way house-by-house into the outskirts of Weisweiler, 6½ miles southwest of Julich, the Roer River stronghold barring the advance to Cologne, 25 miles away.

Bourheim, two miles southwest of Julich, was cleared completely of Germans, a front dispatch said.

British Second Army troops, after losing Hoven and yielding some ground below Beeck, north and east of Geilenkrichen, held firmly against waves of counter-attacking enemy troops and a hail of artillery fire, and clung firmly to the high ground overlooking Wurm.

The German Radio said the Allied attack flared with new intensity between Geilenkirchen and Julich, with the Americans throwing in heavy new tank formations at Gereonsweiler.

In southeastern Holland, the British closing in on the Maas River citadel of Venlo advanced up to 3,000 yards through heavily mined mud flats. Typical of the resistance was one German section that resisted to the last man, who fell among his slain comrades.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's troops were fighting their way into the enemy's major perimeter of defenses before Venlo, and only a thin finger of Germans remained on the western bank of the Maas.

Adverse weather restricted air operations in support of ground forces Nov. 24, but bombers were over Germany during the night and on Nov. 25.

Giraud Goes 'Home' To Liberated Metz

By the Associated Press

With United States Third Army, Nov. 25

Gen. Henri Giraud returned yesterday to his home town of Metz where he formerly was military governor.

After the fall of France the old warrior foreswore the wearing of his medals and ribbons and said he would not put them on again until Metz was liberated.

Tokyo Raid:

Superforts Leave Flames and Ruins

Mighty Superfortress bombers left industrial sections of central Tokyo in flames, reports reaching the 21st United States Bomber Command on Saipan indicated.

Flying 3,000 miles round-trip from Saipan bases captured only five months ago, the armada, estimated by some sources to have comprised 100 planes, flew in high above the capital at more than 400 miles an hour at noon on Nov. 24 and placed their bombs with amazing skill.

Reconnaissance photographs showed fires still burning several hours later with smoke rising to great heights.

Two of the Superforts were acknowledged lost in this first land-based raid on Tokyo, a city of nearly 7,000,000. The industrial center of the Japanese Empire was bombed once before, April 18, 1942, by carrier-launched B-25 Mitchell medium bombers led by Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

Tokyo Radio broadcast a communiqué claiming that five of the raiders were shot down and nine others damaged, and dismissed the attack as ineffective because, it said, the Superfortresses carried only light bombloads and dropped them wide of their intended targets.

"Practically no damage was suffered by important installations," the broadcast said in an indirect admission that major targets were hit.

The bombers approached Tokyo through a hazy overcast, but found a clear area over the city. They funneled a substantial portion of their bombloads on the Masashina aircraft plant, a principal supplier of Japan's Army and Navy planes. Other choice targets were ripped and razed.

Lieut. Gen. Millard S. Harmon, interviewed at Saipan, said, "We have the whole of Japan under our bomb sights now."

"We are not bombing people; we are bombing the Japanese war machine," he said. "When we have seriously crippled the war industries, all the toughness in the world won't save the Japanese."

General Harmon, Deputy Commander of the 20th Air Force, indicated a black prospect for Japan, saying:

"The time is not far now when Japan will be subjected to the combined efforts of air units based from Alaska through the Philippines and over China—a ring of air effort focussed on the Imperial Empire."

In Washington, Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the 20th Air Force, said "Tokyo's war industries have been badly hurt by a blow made possible by the Americans who fought and died for the Marianas." He said Japan would be hit from two sides by American bombers based in China and on Saipan.

The Superforts skimmed high over Japan's Capital—third largest city in the world—at more than 400 miles an hour and despite earlier reconnaissance flights, "took them by surprise," said Brig. Gen. Emmett (Rosie) O'Donnell of Jamaica, N. Y., flight leader.

Opposition was almost nil, he said.

"Certainly they weren't up to meet us in their fighters, and their ack-ask was meager and inaccurate," said the former West Point football coach who had flown Flying Fortresses in the Philippines, Java, and Australia.

"It was one of the easiest missions I've been on."

Philippines:

4-Ship Jap Convoy Destroyed at Leyte

Low-flying American fighter planes on Nov. 24 destroyed a four-ship troop-laden Japanese convoy, bound for Leyte Island, and brought to approximately 15,000 the toll of Nipponese reinforcements killed before they could reach the island.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that approximately 3,500 of an estimated 6,000 troops aboard three transports and a destroyer escort were killed or drowned during the assault.

Sighted off the southeastern coast of Masbate Island, some 20 miles north of Leyte, the convoy was attacked shortly before noon by Thunderbolts and Warhawks in mast-height bombing and strafing attacks.

Two transports, 11,000 and 2,000 tons, and a destroyer escort were sunk. A third 6,000-ton transport was set afire and beached. The destroyer sank with all hands.

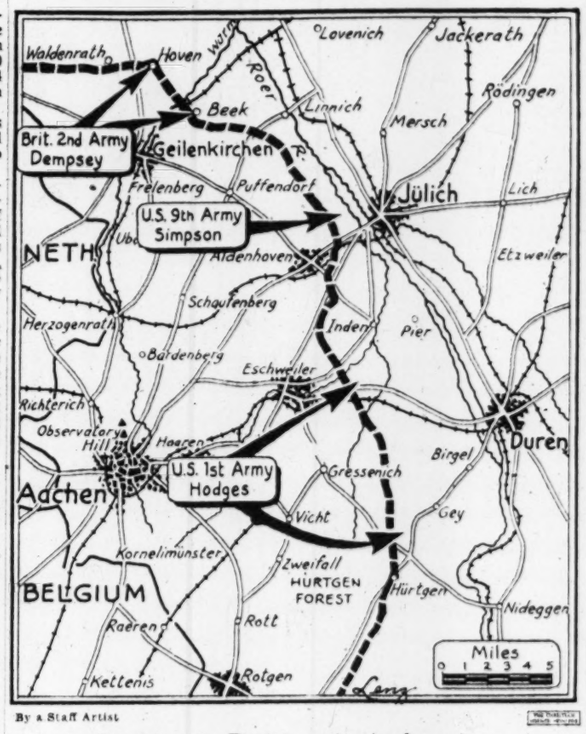
"The enemy has now lost on the high seas at least 15,000 men destined to reinforce Leyte," said the communiqué. Several days ago, headquarters announced that Japanese casualties on land exceeded 45,000.

American aircraft and P-T boats repeatedly have attacked Japanese reinforcement shipping. In separate strikes Nov. 11 and 12, a total of seven transports and 13 destroyers were destroyed off Ormoc. Most of the estimated 8,000 troops carried in one of these convoys were believed to have perished, but the other succeeded in putting troops ashore.

Ashore, the American 32nd Division crossed the Leyte River, below Limon, and continued driving southward. The Division's veteran infantrymen occupied Limon and reached the river Nov. 22 in an important break-through at the northern end of Ormoc corridor.

The Americans repulsed a counterattack southwest of Limon, staged by the Japanese 26th division. The communiqué said this division, previously identified as being in action, has been fully committed to the battle. Virtual destruction of the 1st and 16th Divisions had been accomplished in previous fighting.

Pattern of Allied Attack



By a Staff Artist

Creeping to Positions in Aachen Area

Arrows show how three Allied armies are inching forward in the Aachen area of Germany in what apparently is developing into the greatest battle yet seen on the Western Front.

Eastern Front:

30 Nazi Divisions Pinned on Baltic

Russian amphibious forces virtually eliminated the possibility of sea escape for 30 Nazi divisions being pressed against the Baltic in western Latvia by completing conquest of the fortified Estonian island of Saare (Osel), and gaining control of the Gulf of Riga.

Saare, only 17 miles across the mouth of the gulf from Latvia, fell after a two-month struggle, and Red airmen sank four Nazi warships offshore and damaged four others, including a heavy cruiser, Moscow announced.

Berlin declared the Russians had begun a huge new offensive against German troops pocketed in Latvia, making gains of undisclosed depth along a 50-mile front between Lielauce, 70 miles east of the Baltic port of Liepaja, and Priekule, 20 miles from Liepaja.

Berlin said the Russians were using heavily reinforced tank, plane, and artillery forces in an effort to crush the Latvian pocket and release hundreds of thousands of troops for a drive on East Prussia.

The Moscow bulletin said new gains were made by Red Army units in Eastern Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The Berlin Radio acknowledged a German retreat in Slovakia, west of Ungvar.

China:

Hwaiyuanchen Reported Lost

Loss of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad town of Hwaiyuanchen, 50 miles west of fallen Liuchow, to advancing Japanese troops was indicated with an announcement by the Chinese High Command of both Chinese and Japanese patrol actions west of the town.

The Nov. 24 American Air Force communiqué said Hwaiyuanchen had been bombed repeatedly by American planes, but a Chinese Army spokesman insisted it was still in Chinese hands.

Italy:

British Extend Cosina Bridgehead

British troops driving on Faenza, 28 miles southeast of Bologna, were fighting an apparently successful battle to expand their five newly won bridgeheads across the Cosina River four miles southeast of Faenza.

The Germans were fighting stubbornly and counterattacking repeatedly, but the British had succeeded in throwing tanks across the little stream to support their infantry and appeared in no danger of losing their footholds. One bridgehead was 500 yards deep at last report.

Meeting for Treaty Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Representative Francis E. Walter (D) of Pennsylvania called a meeting of a House Judiciary Subcommittee for Monday to consider a constitutional amendment making future treaties subject to ratification by a simple majority vote in both branches of Congress.

France Starts Restoration Of Railway Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 25 — The first French train chugging carefully over the rebuilt railroad bridge across the Loire to Orleans this week symbolized the beginning of the restoration of France's transportation system. But the right of way ahead is difficult.

When 500 workers laid down their picks and hammers at the Orleans bridge the French north was relinked with the French south.

This meant that crucial timbers for the coal mines of the north could be transported from the forests of the south, that more foodstuffs for Paris were assured, and that industrial raw materials could begin to move. All France is hailing this restoration of the vital span which was a war casualty.

But it will be toilsome months before the railroads and inland waterways, too, are fully rescued from the disorganization which a combination of Nazi demolitions and thievery, plus Allied bombings, has produced. I have seen some of these bombed rail yards and can testify to the resulting chaos.

Will Demand Restitution

France now has only a fifth of the locomotives and a fourth of the freight cars it possessed in 1939. Then there were 435,000 freight cars, now 100,000; there were 15,000 locomotives against 3,000 now.

The Nazis took 230,000 cars with them when they retreated toward the Reich, mostly loaded. René Mayer, Minister of Transport, has assured France that he will demand at the peace table that Germany make restitution for such stolen goods.

Those who have traveled down some of the French rail lines report a panorama of continuing devastation. On siding after siding are bombed and strafed locomotives and wrecks of burned-out freight cars. Most of the waterways have been blitzed.

Almost every roundhouse has been bombed. Even some of the engines which are still running tilt at a crazy angle, and one rail official declared that some of the repaired locomotives are so worn out that it requires two to haul a 20-car train.

Bridge Repair Difficult

With 1,800 bridges destroyed by the Germans and Allied raids and a number of tunnels blocked, it is difficult to know where to begin repairs. The Nazis took to Germany much heavy repair equipment such as derricks and roundhouse machine tools. With so many bridges down it is difficult to transport coal to steel plants, and without steel girders it is difficult to repair bridges.

However, the American Engineer Corps is lending help wherever possible without interfering with the war drive, and the French are showing initiative by using all the available tools and repairing bridges with wood pilings and beams. The Government reports that 5,000 locomotives will soon be rehabilitated.

Even Gen. Charles de Gaulle on a recent trip in south France used a motor-powered coach rather than a stream-driven train because of the scarcity of coal, and the French chief's diminutive two-car train was forced to be shunted back and forth on various lines to avoid wrecked bridges and severed tracks.

The coal situation, however, is improving. General de Gaulle announcing that the first coal barges for northern France are reaching Paris now.

Heavy Drain by Army

The United States Army is monopolizing most of the available rail service in north France to the battle lines as well as the route from Marseille to Sixth Army groups at the front. On the other hand, the Army is doing all possible to restore the French canal system so barges can carry most of the French nonwar traffic.

Knowing the importance of the canal system, German experts destroyed automobile and rail bridges with deeply packed explosive charges so the resulting debris collapsed directly into the canals, blocking waterways. However, French labor and the American engineers are refloating boats and clearing locks and channels, even as the French with some American assistance are refurbishing the railroads. But it will be many months before the whistle of a locomotive is a common sound in France again.

Eisenhower Strategy on Rhine Forces Nazis to Use Reserves

Continued from Page 1

battle. But it was not preventing the retreat of that army back to Germany. And it needs to be pointed out that this did not work any great hardship on the Germans. If they had chosen to shift the Nineteenth Army to the upper front of their own volition, they would have moved it back across the Rhine first and shifted it north on the far bank anyway.

Armies are not shifted laterally behind a front. They always are withdrawn back of their old front and shifted well to the rear to avoid interference with front-line supply.

In being driven from Alsace-Lorraine, all the Germans really lost, in the military sense, was a secondary front which was occupying three Allied armies. Those armies (Patton-Patch-de Tassigny) now are available for the northern battle and are moving up rapidly into position to join in it. But again a word of caution. As they come up along the line of the Saar, they face one of the strongest parts of the Siegfried Line itself—that part which follows the turn of the German frontier away from the Rhine just above Strasbourg.

Encouraging Aspect

Probably the most encouraging aspect in the whole picture is the fact that these events have taken place before the port of Antwerp has come into operation as a major avenue of supply for the Allied armies. If this could be done without Antwerp, what can be done later with it is something to occasion the German High Command the deepest concern.

Meanwhile, out in the Far Pacific on Leyte, Gen. Douglas MacArthur made headway during the week against formidable obstacles, but it was slow and grueling headway. The Japanese continued to infiltrate behind his lines. He took Limon, but while he was taking it new enemy forces showed up in his base area behind this part of the front.

His air force continued to sink Japanese barges, but usually after they had unloaded new reinforcements in the Ormoc area. As many as 40 were recorded on the beaches, empty, on one day alone. And weather not only hampered his ground operations but his dependence on off-shore naval aviation for his air support.

The invasion of the Philippines had not yet become independent of direct fleet support and Admiral William F. Halsey's carriers still were being pinned to the Leyte area a month after the campaign began.

Japan Fights for Time

Thus, while General MacArthur's forces were making headway and the Japanese gradually were being squeezed off of Leyte, the fact remained that the tenacity and duration of their resistance was shackling the American Fleet and delaying the development of its next move. The delay was giving the Japanese time to repair the ships damaged in naval actions around the Philippines, time to build more planes and shift them to the battle area, time to improve their defenses on Formosa, and time to consolidate their newly won stranglehold on southeastern China.

In other words, the continued reinforcement of Leyte hardly reflected blind stubbornness. Leyte is a lost cause for them beyond much doubt, but the troops poured into Leyte to protract the defense were not being wasted. It was a shrewd Japanese move and it was achieving their larger defensive purpose to a considerable degree.

By it they were even succeeding in neutralizing to some extent the rapid deterioration of their position in Burma. They are almost finished there. The link between the Ledo and Old Burma Roads is complete except for one 40-mile stretch. And the British coming in on the flank from the Imphal-Tiddim sector are headed toward Mandaley. The reconquest of all Burma during the current dry season is an excellent prospect.

But its value as a means of producing an Allied land front in China to co-operate with the naval forces eventually coming by way of the Philippines already has been largely thwarted.

Heavy Task Ahead

Completion of the military phase of reopening the Burma Road only opens the engineering phase, which will be a long one. And the Japanese already are in firm control of the whole lower coast of China with a deep hinterland behind it.

The fact that Saipan is now usable as a base of operations for the big B-29's against Japan itself is probably of much more concern to Tokyo than the imminent reopening of the Burma Road. It puts Tokyo on the "milk run" for the big bombers. The steady, routine, attritional bombing of the Tokyo industrial area has begun. The weight of bombs dropped will be small in the beginning because Saipan is too small an island to serve as the base for any bombing fleets comparable to those which base on Britain. But it is an important beginning.

Philadelphia Phone Strike Threatened

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 (AP)—More than 600 long distance telephone operators voted 10 to 1 last night to go on strike against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company if upward wage adjustments are not made within 30 days.

Miss Vera G. Butler, President of Local 302, Federation of Long Lines Telephone Operators, said the voters represented approximately 80 per cent of the membership of the union, which is unaffiliated.

Beginning in January, Miss Butler said, operators from other cities were brought here "temporarily" because of an asserted shortage in Philadelphia, and have been paid $27 weekly for expenses since most of them come from New York. They do the same work as the local girls who do not receive expense money, she said.

The issue upon which the strike vote was taken is the same as that which caused operators at Dayton, Ohio, to picket the company and which brought out plant employees in a score of other cities this week.

Missouri Governor Wins United States Senate Seat

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25 (AP)—Gov. Forrest C. Donnell is elected United States Senator from Missouri by the scant margin of 2,152 votes, a tabulation of official canvasses from all except Sullivan County showed last night.

The only Republican to win in State-wide Missouri voting Nov. 7, Governor Donnell will succeed Bennett Champ Clark, Democrat defeated in the primary, by a home and absentee total of 779,734 to 777,582 for his Democratic opponent, State Attorney General Roy McKittrick.

Only 84 disputed absentee ballots in Sullivan County were still uncounted, but other votes in the county were canvassed several days ago.

Teamwork Prevents Strikes In British Steel for 40 Years

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15—Not a single big strike has occurred in the iron and steel industry of Great Britain during the past four decades principally because of the teamwork between union and management, according to John Brown, General Secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Mr. Brown came here as a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session. He has been General Secretary of his organization since 1937.

"The iron and steel trades from the labor side accupy a unique position in British trade-union life," Mr. Brown said. "We have about 120,000 members with accumulated reserves of well over a million sterling."

Conciliation Really Works

"I have been a member of the organization for 40 years. During the whole of that period we have not had a major dispute with the employers. We have not had any serious strike or dislocation of work, largely because of our negotiating machinery.

"We were one of the pioneers in setting up conciliatory machinery for the negotiation of wages and conditions of labor.

"Wage regulation is dependent, except during wartime, on a system of sliding scales based on the selling price of the commodity. Advances and reductions in wages therefore are largely automatic.

"The machinery that has been set up in the iron and steel trades has resulted in most harmonious relations with the employers during the whole history of our organization."

Even during the war years, Mr. Brown said, they had not had a single major dispute, despite the difficulties of producing steel in black-out conditions—difficulties which can only be fully appreciated by Americans who have been to England since 1940.

"Imagine the sealed boxes in which our men have had to work during the past five years," he continued. "The industry is a very arduous one. The men work in high temperatures. Measures to avoid light getting out must also prevent air getting in."

Some idea of the improvement in wages and conditions of work brought about by the Union during the past 40 years may be gathered from Mr. Brown's own experience.

No White Collar for Him

Fourteen-year-old John Brown was sent to work behind the counter of a drapery establishment but, in his own words, "found this much too hum-drum." At 16 years he went to work in the steel trade. He received eight shillings and sixpence (less than $2) a week, for which he did a double shift of 12 hours, working alternately day and night.

"In those days," Mr. Brown recalled, "an able-bodied man working on unskilled work received little more than $3 weekly. The man doing the same job today gets $16 and $17 weekly." For some years young John Brown worked seven days each week.

Turning to postwar problems Mr. Brown felt these will require for their solution "a well-organized and disciplined trade-union movement conscious of its power and responsibilities."

"Many prewar practices and restrictions," he said, "will have to be modified and in certain instances eliminated. Many of these rules were designed to secure members against unemployment and protect their trade standards. But the effect in some cases is to restrict the opportunities of full employment as set out in the recent Government White Paper."

Melting South Rhine Defense Aids Allied Push to North

Continued from Page 1

bourg itself. But the Germans know where the most serious threat to their whole line lies, and have massed their greatest forces there to meet it and save Cologne.

Strong Defense Mustered

Supreme Headquarters reports that the Wehrmacht command has mustered 8 to 12 divisions, including an unusually high percentage of armor against the offensive by the British Second and American Ninth and First Armies on the 25-mile front of the Geilenkirchen-Echsweiler-Hurtgen area. They are manning hundreds of strong points, trying to halt the Allied leapfrog advance.

The Germans are employing robot tanks, flying bombs and rockets.

It must be remembered that the Allied aim, beyong capturing towns, is to obliterate the German Army. That accomplished, advance into the Reich should be relatively unopposed. The fact that the Nazis now are committing divisions which they have rebuilt and carefully husbanded behind the lines is for the Allies a favorable omen, although German divisions have escaped from such traps before.

It is possible that the Germans didn't expect the swift thrust toward Alsace. The diary of a captured Nazi general, taken at Belfort, indicates that he believed the French were too dispersed to accomplish real penetration. He's a rather surprised individual today. Strasbourg is no Stalingrad in importance, but the news of its fall is mighty heartening to the French.

Canada Promotes Crerar-Foulkes

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Nov. 25

Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, commander of the 1st Canadian Army, has been promoted to the rank of full general, Defense Headquarters announced recently.

The announcement, issued by Defense Minister McNaughton, also reported the promotion of Maj. Gen. Charles Foulkes of London, Ont., recently identified as commander of the 2nd Division in General Crerar's army, to lieutenant general.

End of Phone Strike Averts Tieup in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—All possibility that long-distance telephone service in the New York Area would be disrupted had been averted today by the action of the Ohio union leaders yesterday ordering their operators back to work and the intervention of Edward C. Maguire, Deputy Commissioner of the Board of Transportation and Special Adviser of Mayor F. H. La Guardia, who obtained a promise from union officials here not to strike until a meeting with the Mayor.

A mass meeting of the three New York branches of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers had been scheduled for tonight at which a strike vote was to be taken.

The decision to call off local action in sympathy with the protests of the workers in Ohio was made soon after 9 o'clock last night when John J. Moran, National President of the Federation in Cleveland, telephoned local officials here that the Ohio strike had been terminated.

For Our Many Blessings...

We bow our head in grateful acknowledgement.

For our strength and courage;

For our hope and faith in a righteous peace;

For the Greater Guidance which led us to this day

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Women of Britain Equal Men In Production of War Goods

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 25—In Britain's war industry one woman's effort has equaled that of one man. This now has been stated categorically for the first time by the Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, after careful study of the output figures for Britain's 7,500,000 mobilized women. When conscription of women was being considered, Mr. Bevin said he estimated it would take three women to do the work of two men.

With the co-operation of everyone along the line, the production engineers and the men who have trained the women, Mr. Bevin reported that "women have been equal to one per one."

When Mr. Bevin took office in 1940, it was hoped that 5,000,000 women could be transferred from domestic and peacetime industry. Actually, orderly conscription of women resulted in the mobilization of 7,500,000.

Half of Nation Mobilized

The Minister of Labor disclosed that more than half of the number of men and women in Great Britain have been mobilized in the war effort." "Just before invasion day, 1944, Mr. Bevin said, "25,000,000 men and women were mobilized out of a population of 46,000,000 in the United Kingdom."

In return for war service, the Minister of Labor promised good jobs for all men and women of the forces on their return to civil life. "Nothing would give greater pleasure to the brave men and women now overseas than the firm resolution, both from management and labor, throughout the country welcoming their return from the war."

Must Fill Gap

Mr. Bevin urged that every industrial council should insure not only a warm welcome for these men and women, but sincere acknowledgement that they have saved the nation and its liberty for which their countrymen are determined to share all they have with them and make good the gap the war has made in their lives.

"We will make good that gap," Mr. Bevin declared. "We will teach them our craft, we will train them, we will find them employment, give them good jobs and make it possible for them to take equal place with those of us who have been at home serving in the great industries of the country."

Norden Bombsight on Display

Associated Press

First Photo of Noted Instrument Released

This is the first photo of the Norden bombsight, released yesterday. The Navy also disclosed that Capt. Frederick I. Entwistle (left), Assistant Chief of Research of the Development Section of the Bureau of Ordnance, is co-designer and co-patent holder with Carl Norden. He is shown at the Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center, New York City, watching Louis Marrone of the Bronx examine the machine when it was on display. The Captain is a native of Rhode Island and is now living in Los Angeles.

Co-prosperity: Minus Sign In Philippines

Continued from Page 1

lation and work with us to build Asia for Asiatics." And to make the feeling of isolation deeper they confiscated all our radios.

But we had secret radios. These continued to report to us the approach of aid and hope. We listened to San Francisco and Chungking, China, and we got fairly up-to-date news.

It is true that for a time the constant repetition of "aid is coming in six months" became slightly discouraging for some Filipinos.

Some people who usually received regular Underground news from me would say "You keep on saying aid, aid, aid, and where is the aid?"

Good News Comes

It was sometimes all I could do to bolster morale.

Then we began to hear of strange, new names in the news—Marshall and Gilbert Islands, Rabaul, Truk, Morotai, Palau, Halmahera, and Saipan. The names sounded far away and unfamiliar but we searched for them on secret maps. Then we knew. The Americans were truly coming at last.

We didn't care if the Japanese told us of great American losses after that. All we cared was that American troops were moving steadily west and north.

We received Underground news of ships called task forces whose planes could reach the Philippines from the sea. And if we couldn't locate the new names on our cheap maps we knew instinctively that they were near to us.

Submarines Land Supplies

Then there came other reasons for hope—news of American submarines landing supplies on Leyte and other islands. The story of Gov. Tomas Confessor, guerrilla leader, was spread among us. It seems Governor Confessor had sent a box of fresh American apples and Florida Sunkist oranges to a Filipino Quisling in Manila who had sought his surrender.

We heard, too, of American officers landing on our island to work with the guerrillas. Then we began to receive chicklet chewing gum and chocolate with the famous MacArthur words, "I shall return," stamped on the wrappers.

We received 1944 magazines such as the Saturday Evening Post, Time, Life. And even the humblest Filipino land-worker knew that where there is chewing gum, Americans couldn't be far behind.

News Passed Around

Here in Tacloban we swapped tidbits of news and passed around magazines until they were almost unreadable. The Japanese found it out and tried to squelch it with heavy punishment.

At one time more than 100 suspects were put in a concentration camp and in some cases flogged. A woman I knew was hung from the thumbs for hours.

But the people that know freedom and faith bear anything, and Filipinos above all never knew fear.

It became clear that the Japanese were now fighting against time. This was one reason they once again resorted to force. They wanted urgently to consolidate their conquest, exploit their newly won resources, and get food and manpower to sustain their rapidly slipping defense.

But by this time the situation was completely out of their hands and all forms of Japanese propaganda and physical coercion accomplished only one thing; they showed us Filipinos how inexperienced and incompetent the Japanese were in governing anyone, including themselves. This is a lesson which we shall never forget.

British Claim to Hong Kong Affirmed Anew

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 25—Is it the British Government's intention that the colony of Hong Kong should again come under the British flag, once Japanese occupation is ended?

A categoric "yes" has just been given by Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee in the House of Commons.

The future of Hong Kong and other British Far Eastern colonies is becoming an issue of front-rank importance here as preparations get under way for the switching of Britain's war effort from beating Germany to helping oust the Japanese from their Asiatic conquests.

When China ceded Hong Kong, the little island territory off the southeast of the Chinese mainland, to Britain in 1841, it is said that the Chinese Government called it nothing more than a "penguin's nest."

But out of this barren rock and its surrounding mud flats, British capital, with Chinese labor, built a thriving city and port amid beautiful mountain scenery rather like the west of Scotland.

Land Owned by Britain

The land of Hong Kong is owned by the British Government, but the Chinese own 98 per cent of the buildings. They put their money into Hong Kong for safety as well as for profit. Just opposite on the Chinese mainland is Kowloon, a modern city and harbor leased by the British Government from China.

The cession of Hong Kong was confirmed in the Treaty of Nanking of August, 1942, in which Britain and the United States gave up their extraterritorial rights in China.

Britain claims that, on the whole, Hong Kong was a reasonably happy colony in the past. It was a source of refuge for many Chinese. Its population rose from 360,000 in 1921 to 1,600,000 in 1941.

It is suggested that there might never have been a Chinese revolution if Dr. Sun Yat-sen had not been able to take refuge in Hong Kong prior to founding the Chinese Republic in February, 1912. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's family also took refuge there. Hong Kong was built up as a "free port" and as a cheap port, and Britain's presence there was indorsed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"No Empire Liquidation"

Prime Minister Winston Churchill already has declared he has no intention of "presiding over the liquidation of the British Empire." Labor Leader Attlee now has indorsed Mr. Churchill's declaration by adding, "No part of the British Empire or Commonwealth of Nations is excluded from the scope of that [Mr. Churchill's] declaration."

It was Mr. William Astor, son of Virginia-born Lady Astor, who sought a specific pronouncement on Hong Kong's future. He further questioned, "whether all encouragement will now be given to British firms to prepare plans for re-establishing themselves in Hong Kong and getting on with British export trade in that area."

To which Mr. Attlee replied, "That is obviously so."

Another leading Socialist, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, in the last weeks of the probe on Hong Kong interjected that members of the Labor Party are as keen to advance the well-being of the British Empire as members of the Tory Party.

People Back Empire View

British opinion in general may be said to hold solidly to the view that Britain should keep Hong Kong, along with its other colonies. And it will doubtless continue to hold this view, even should a future Chinese Government think it a helpful gesture for Britain to hand back Hong Kong; even though sections of American opinion ask pointedly: "And who has made it possible for Britain to win it back anyway?"

Some persons in Britain think it more than a mere coincidence that Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin in his speech on Nov. 6, marking the 27th anniversary of the Russian revolution, likened the Japanese seizing of Hong Kong and the Philippines to the German conquest of the Ukraine.

The explanation of these conquests, said Mr. Stalin, was not to be found in superiority of the enemies over Britons, Americans, or Russians, nor in greater farsightedness, but in the fact that the Germans and Japanese were interested in starting a war and were prepared accordingly.

Britain sees Mr. Stalin by no means opposed to the restoration of Hong Kong as British.

Strategic Value Cited

According to Mr. Astor, who has made a special study of the Hong Kong question, "Hong Kong" is undoubtedly British, and under the Atlantic Charter, China cannot lay claim to British territory any more than we could lay claim to her territory. I don't think it has any strategic future unless it is as a United Nations base which American, Chinese, Dutch, and British vessels can use and at which they can have repair and maintenance facilities."

Singapore has far greater strategic importance than Hong Kong. Trade, Mr. Astor said, was the foundation of Hong Kong and should continue to be its paramount preoccupation in the future.

But authorities in Britain are fully alive to the complexities of the future course of Far Eastern trade. They are fully aware of the strong position in which the United States, and possibly Russia, will be for trade with China.

Meanwhile, British colonial policy aims at new efforts toward social and economic advancement in dependencies, with an ever-increasing measure of self-administration. Already, important strides have been made in this direction, even under war conditions. At the same time, debates in the House of Commons have shown no lack of appreciation in Britain these days of the immensity of the tasks involved in reaching the desired standard of colonial development.

Since the war, the British Government has stepped up its annual expenditure on social and other development beyond the colonies' own resources. Expenditure on an ever-mounting scale is visualized.

The question is asked, "Can financially hard-hit Britain afford a big stepping up of colonial expenditure?" One answer being given here is that if the British Empire wants to hold together and prosper, it must undertake an entirely new scale of colonial expenditure—even if the British people at home should for the time being have to make some sacrifices in order to foot the bill.

Nominees' Background To Face a Scanning

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Senate Military Affairs Committee voted today to investigate the background of presidential nominations for the new Surplus War Property Board.

The nominations of former Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Lieut. Col. Edward Heller to two of the three $12,000-a-year posts on the Board were sent to the Senate earlier this week. Mr. Hurley was proposed as charman of the Board.

Tokyo Caught Unprepared, Superfort General Reports

Continued from Page 1

and made for the Nakajima target. He gave particular credit to Maj. Robert Morgan of Asheville, N. C., plane commander who piloted "Daring Dottie" over the target itself.

"Morgan and the crew did a fine job on the bomb run," said General O'Donnell.

Await Picture Report

The tail gunner in the plane reported that a large percentage of the bombs made direct hits on the Nakajima factory, but General O'Donnell said: "We can't tell anything until we see the pictures."

General O'Donnell said this raid was a small affair compared to the 4,000-ton bombings on Germany. But he declared it was a gratifying start which gives the pilots and crews the essential flying and operating experience which only a real raid on an enemy target can do.

"We're glad we've put the B-29 shoulder to the wheel and that the Navy and 7th Air Force have started rolling," General O'Donnell said. Although he didn't happen to mention them, recent 7th Air Force operations have contributed directly to the B-29 program by heavy raids on the Bonins. But this attack belonged to the Superforts from the moment their takeoffs began in the bright and promising dawn until their return to their home bases many hours later.

A. W. O. L. Holiday Is Costly Diversion

CAMP ELLIS, Ill., Nov. 25 (AP)—An old Army custom makes an A. W. O. L. holiday expensive diversion for a soldier.

A camp finance officer estimated an A. W. O. L. private recently apprehended in New York by a civilian policeman and returned here will have to pay $36.10 for each of his 15 days of unauthorized absence.

The bill includes loss of pay, railroad expenses for himself and guards, subsistence, lodgings, official telegrams and—$25 reward to the policeman who captured him.

Army regulations require the A. W. O. L. soldier to pay his own bill, in this instance $541.50.

Hampering of War Effort Laid to Midwest Strike

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 (AP)—Robert L. Gordon, Illinois labor director, asserted yesterday a strike on two electric lines is hampering the war effort by keeping war workers away from their jobs.

Mr. Gordon, who failed to settle the dispute at a conference with representatives of the railroads and strikers, asserted absenteeism had increased 17 per cent in war plants served by the Chicago, Aurora & Elgin and the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee railroads since service was halted by a strike two weeks ago.

Japan Builds Up Suicide Corps To Check Advances by Allies

Continued from Page 1

propagandists are staging a large-scale recruiting drive for these units, devoting more than a third of all domestic commentary time to their exploits. On Nov. 14 the radio made the fantastic claim that 38 American ships had been sunk by Kamikaze "sure-hit" tactics since the beginning of the Philippines campaign.

The Kamikaze units fit into the general pattern of stiffening resistance as the war comes nearer to Japan's inner fortress. Other parts of the pattern are:

1. Japanese naval units finally accepted battle in the Philippines. The results were disastrous, but the fact that the fleet came out in some force for the first time since the series of battles in the Solomons two years ago shows that Japanese strategists realize the fall of the Philippines would endanger Japanese positions on Formosa and the Chinese coast.

2. The reinforcement of the Japanese on Leyte with 35,000 fresh troops, at terrific cost, and the assignment of General Yamashita to the Philippines campaign, further show Japan's determination to hold this line. General Yamashita is Japan's hero of the Singapore campaign, and the home radio boasts that he will make another "home run" this time. (A baseball player named Yamashita is known as the Babe Ruth of Japan, which accounts for the metaphor.)

3. The Japanese radio places great stress on the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow, which has resulted in the isolation of the South China coast. This is part of the strategy of consolidating Japan's position on the continent to make an attack on Japan proper more difficult.

4. An armed defense corps of war veterans has been formed in Japan, and now Japanese farm women are to be organized into "bamboo spear" units to wage guerrilla war if necessary against invaders. On Nov. 11 a Japanese woman was also reported to have written a "letter in blood" to Navy Minister Yonai, asking him to permit women to join the Kamikaze Corps.

The Kamikaze units are named after the tempest which was supposed to have driven the invading hordes of Ghengis Khan away from the Japanese islands in the Middle Ages. The idea of suicide attacks is nothing new; "human torpedoes" appeared in submarine attacks on Pearl Harbor, Sydney, and Diego Suarez, Madagascar. More recently, Japanese youth are alleged by Tokyo to have crashed into three B-29 bombers over Manchuria.

Only since the invasion of the Philippines, however, has the suicide corps assumed major emphasis in Japanese propaganda. It is now set forth as Japan's secret "V-weapon" which will turn the course of the war. If America really has 100 aircraft carriers in the Western Pacific, the Japanese say only about 200 members of the Kamikaze Corps will be needed to sink them all.

In the light of the Japanese naval disaster in the Philippines, this takes on new significance; it is a combination of wishful thinking and propaganda to reassure the home audience.

There is little in the Allied communiqués to give credence to the claims made by the Japanese, although one radio item from Melbourne tells how the warship Australia was struck by a Japanese plane, apparently out of control, which crashed near the bridge of the ship.

For the home audience, Tokyo radio goes into great detail on the Kamikaze attacks. Escort pilots recently told how two pilots "plummeted their planes toward the enemy ships with the speed of a bullet," damaging a large American carrier and sinking a small one.

Recruiting propaganda claims that young men all over Japan are flocking into the suicide corps. Tokyo says that "every single naval flier on the front has volunteered for the human bomb attacks," and that their commanders restrain the fliers by saying, "There is no need to hurry so. Your chance will come soon." To which the young fliers are supposed to reply, "There are swarms of the enemy around. If we don't hurry, the enemy will flee."

For American consumption Domei news agency reports that the Kamikaze Corps has "worked up a flurry of excitement in Japanese hearts never experienced before." Movies of the attacks are widely shown in Japan.

The last ounce of propaganda value is squeezed out of the stories. Much publicity was given to one group of pilots who just before leaving on their "sure-hit" mission were said to have donated all their money to a fund for aircraft construction. It was decided to use the money to make towels for aircraft workers throughout the country, inscribed with the word "Kamikaze" and the rising sun emblem.

The basic aim of the hysterical propaganda campaign appears to be to stir the people to greater war production.

Tokyo Plays Down B-29 Raid Damage

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Nov. 25

Radio Tokyo belatedly acknowledged Nov. 24 the first bombing raid by American Saipan-based B-29's, but claimed residential areas and a hospital were hit and the big ships were driven off by interceptors. The announcer claimed several Superforts were shot down.

In a radiocast recorded in San Francisco by the National Broadcast Company at 12:05 a. m. (4.05 p. m., Japan time), Radio Tokyo asserted:

"Enemy bombers appeared over Tokyo today in large groups of tens. They did not achieve great tangible bombing results because of effective interception by Japanese fighter planes.

"Upon interception, the big bombers fled to the southern and northern outskirts of the city. Several enemy bombers were knocked down."

London Cultivates Talents Of Its Professional Cooks

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP)—To make this a nation of better professional cooks, the first examinations in cookery for hotels and catering establishments are being held by the City and Guilds of London Institute.

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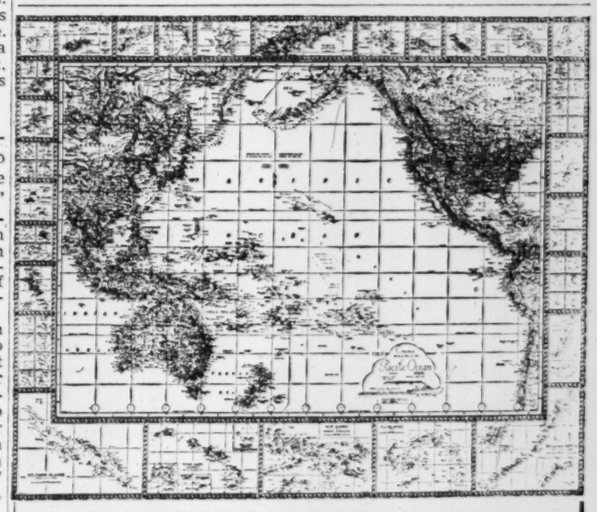

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VITAL LINK IN THE ALL-AMERICAN CHAIN

Norden Bombsight Success Due to Gears and Mirrors

WRIGHT FIELD, Ohio, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Army Air Forces, lifting partially for the first time a blanket of secrecy that has shrouded the famed Norden bombsight, described it last night as a "mass of gears, prisms, cams, lenses, and mirrors" that solve bombing equations instantly.

Several of the sights have fallen into enemy hands, the air technical service command reported, but added it would take the enemy two years to unravel the manufacturing and assembling techniques and put the sight into production. By then, A. T. S. C. said, the Air Force will have perfected so many improvements as to make the captured units obsolete.

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of the A. T. S. C., said the sight was composed of two elements—one contains the sighting telescope, computing mechanism and vertical gyroscope; the other is a directional gyro. The entire outfit will fit in an overnight bag.

General Knudsen, in relating how the bombsight works, pointed out that a bomb does not strike directly under the releasing plane but lands a short distance back, and the lag is known as "trail." The distance from the point of release to the target is the "range" and it is the angle of range that the bombsight must determine.

As the plane approaches a bombing run, General Knudsen explained, the bombardier sets his computer for "trail" and the time it will take the bomb to fall. With the gyroscope spinning, the bombardier then "tracks" his target by holding the cross-hairs on it for a few seconds, meanwhile making corrections for drift and other variables.

When the cross-hairs automatically remain on the target, synchronization has been attained and the sight does the rest.

At the moment the plane reaches the point of release, the sight automatically releases the desired number of bombs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Navy gave the public its first glimpse of the famous Norden bombsight yesterday.

"With all the scientific talent in Germany it is doubtful that the sight could have been built by them during this war," said Capt. Frederick I. Entwistle, Assistant Chief of Research in the Bureau of Ordnance's development section.

Captain Entwistle, identified for the first time as a co-designer of the bombsight with Carl L. Norden, told newspapermen who were permitted to photograph and look at—but not handle—the device that it contains more than 2,000 parts, is manufactured in five plants and costs around $10,000.

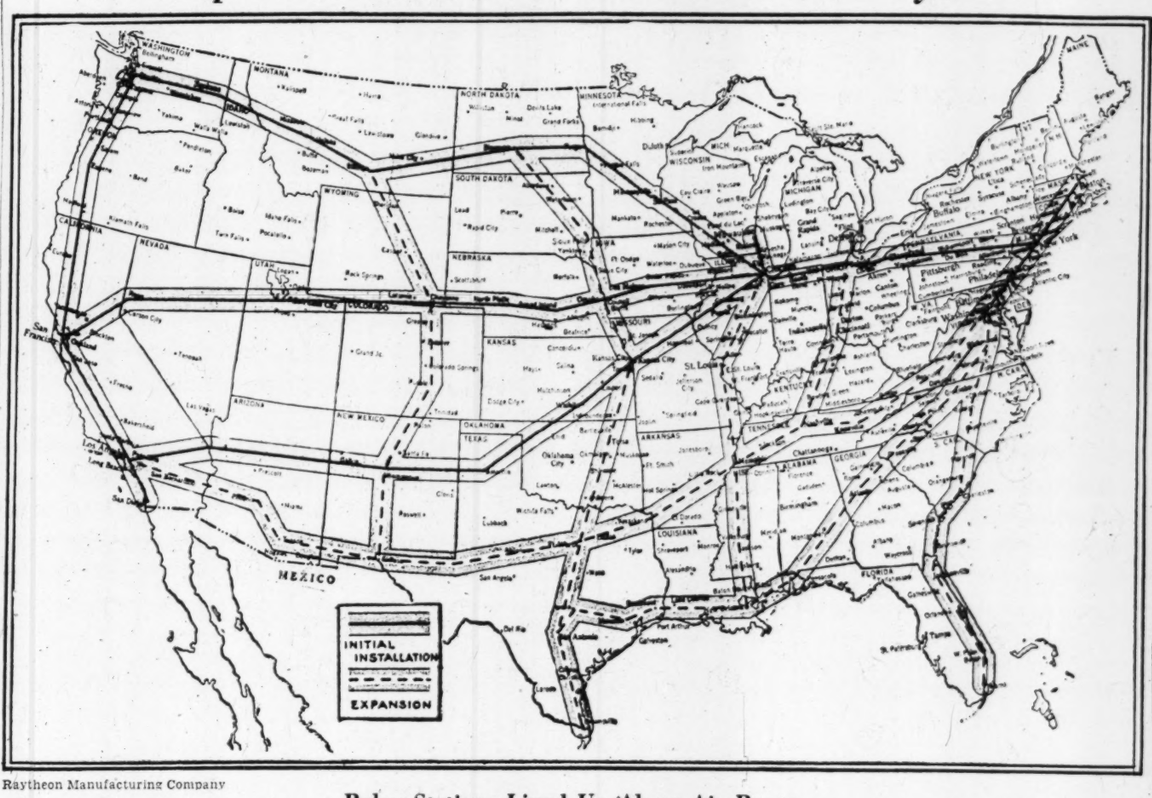
He described the bombsight, a stabilizer fitting into an upper part resembling a football, as "simply a precision instrument which not only assures delivery of the bomb on small precision targets but also automatically directs and controls the plane to the target."

"From 10,000 feet," another officer said, "you can practically drop a bomb into a pickle barrel."

Entwistle, a Rhode Island native now living in Los Angeles, said the bombsight had been a major factor in American air successes and that the work of American bombers in Europe and the Pacific was "only the forerunner of greater events to come."

The sight was developed between 1921 and 1931, Captain Entwistle said. Asked why his connection with it never had been disclosed, he replied: "That's the way we do things in the Navy." He added that the sight was being improved regularly and that there was "no indication yet of any sight in the world that equals the Norden sight."

Proposed Micro-Wave Communication System



Raytheon Manufacturing Company

Relay Stations Lined Up Along Air Routes

Television, FM radio programs, facsimile systems, aircraft systems, and other services would be set up under proposals by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company's new Communications Division. Engineers already are surveying a first Boston-New York-Washington link, which they are prepared to set up in 1945, if the Federal Communications Commission approves.

Electronics in Stratosphere Promise Future of Wonders

Continued from Page 1

Commission to seek wavelengths—as they were then more often called—in the short-wave field, for use by a group of associated American newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, in gathering their own news from the far corners of the world.

Under Mr. Pierson's leadership a small group of papers had been able to save much money and time, in days when cable press rates were high, by organizing a News Traffic Board which received wireless dispatches from Europe at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and distributed from there by land wires.

Nucleus of Press Wireless

From that nucleus grew Press Wireless, Inc., which, now owned by the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service, the North American Newspaper Alliance and seven leading newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, with A. Warren Norton, former Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, as its new President, is proving invaluable in speeding news from every corner of the world to American readers.

In Mr. Pierson's new plans for Raytheon's Communication Division, newspaper service is only incidental. But even so, the proposed services can mean a real revolution in the field of newspaper distribution.

Launching Press Wireless, Mr. Pierson applied radio techniques to the distribution of news to the country's editorial rooms. As one detail of his new venture, he is providing for instant distribution of that news by radio, after editorial processing, to automatic facsimile printers right in readers' homes.

This not only promises an end to plodding through snowdrifts by newspaper boys but it means that the circulation fields of newspapers of general interest can be widened enormously.

Rain or shine, blizzard or flood, news gathered from the four corners of the world during the night can be automatically received and recorded in print right in readers' homes, while they sleep, ready for a quick breakfast-table survey of the whole news picture.

Financial Background

Such service may be financed by advertising—as, to a great extent, both newspapers and radio stations in the United States are today—or by use of the newly developed scrambling and unscrambling devices permitting a small rental for their use in homes to pay the cost of programs of facsimile services.

But facsimile is just one of many services promised in the Raytheon plans, as presented at the F. C. C. hearings by Mr. Pierson.

In his statement he said: "Raytheon proposes to construct and operate a transcontinental micro-wave relay communication system within those parts of the spectrum recommended for that purpose by the Radio Technical Planning Board. . . . The eastern terminals we have in mind will be Boston, New York and Washington. The circuits will follow the air-line routes via Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit and Chicago to the Pacific terminals at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, Wash.

"The Raytheon system contemplates terminal stations at each service point, with relay stations every 30 to 45 miles between such terminals points. . . . Each of these relay stations will operate automatically, there being no appreciable delay in the relay of traffic. . . . One of our services proposes to guide and guard commercial and private pilots and their passengers through the skies from airport to airport. It will provide greatly enhanced qualities of transmission for relay of broadcast programs, including high-definition television and moving pictures, and as a by-product, for public telephone, including regions which do not have telephone service. It will also open new fields of facsimile and high-speed telegraph. . . . Raytheon intends also to enter the existing special fields of broadcasting, railroad controls and other services. . . ."

Three groups of frequencies, at 1,900, 3,900 and 5,800 megacycles are being sought for these proposed services, Mr. Pierson stated.

Aircraft Safety

After outlining the company's television, FM and other communications plans—some of which would aid in preventing growth of monopolies in certain fields, it was pointed out—Mr. Pierson sketched Raytheon's proposed contributions to aircraft safety.

"Our program," he stated, "provides an accurate checking system which will give airports, air lines, and pilots in their planes an instantaneous report on the position of their own and other planes in flight. This may be automatic or not, as desired by the subscriber. . . . We will offer airline and airport control offices large ground-glass maps on which lights automatically and instantaneously will record the progress of their planes along the air beam, miles away. This pictorial medium also will record the location of private planes which, following the war, are expected to fill the sky and increase its dangers.

"Our system," he proceeded, "will provide continuous contact between planes in flight and the company's system—and through it, with airports, air lines, hotels, and private homes."

Raytheon, which entered the rectifier tube field in 1922, when a group of 302d Field Artillery veterans subscribed $25,000 capital, has grown steadily, until today it is employing 16,000 persons and is producing essential war equipment at a rate of approximately $150,000,000 a year. Last summer it was awarded a star for its Army-Navy E Flag.

Its financial ability to embark on the vast developments proposed seems apparent to experts in that field. And, as John A. Doremus, one of its engineers, said in a statement at the F. C. C. hearings, the fact that the knowledge and experience of its engineers is sufficient to carry out those proposals "is attested by those who are familiar with the prominent part played by American electronic devices in some of the great victories of the current World War. "These," Mr. Doremus added, "will lead to even greater victories in peace."

First steps in carrying out Raytheon plans were outlined by Mr. Pierson as follows: "If authorized by the Commission, we propose first to set up a service along the air lines between Boston, New York, and Washington, and our engineers already are engaged in survey and design of this project. Conditions permitting, we can set up this service in 1945. In another year we plan to extend this service to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. We have opened an office in Chicago, which is starting a survey of this leg of the project. In the next following year we expect to complete this system to Los Angeles. Raytheon already has a large engineering staff in that city."

Veil Lifted on Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Seeking new working space, where radio frontiers are being pushed up into the undeveloped "stratosphere" of high frequencies, electronics engineers, at Federal Communications Commission hearings, lifted a corner of the wartime curtain hiding their newest accomplishments. When victory raises that curtain, they have indicated, such wonders as these will be revealed:

Automatic warning for airplane pilots of approach to other aircraft, natural obstacles, or the ground, even in zero visibility.

Similar protection for ships against rocks, shoals, or collision, and for railroad trains and highway vehicles against collision.

Printing of newspapers by radio facsimile in the home in predawn hours for breakfast-table reading.

Radio tele-typewriters with which reporters on assignment can tap out their stories on machines in the home offices.

Better quality radio, with arrangements for "subscription programs," free from advertising.

Television in full color, and with screens large enough for enjoyment by whole groups at once.

Many safety devices for industry, some detecting dangers neither visible nor audible to human eyes and ears.

Threat of Postwar Deflation Seen by American Economists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Government economists predict that the nation's great productive capacity will make deflation a far greater postwar danger than inflation.

This reasoning is behind the newly established Administration goal of 60,000,000 jobs after the war and also called forth President Roosevelt's commendation of Charles E. Wilson's demand for a continuance of the present level of "take-home" pay after the return to the 40-hour week.

During the war the efforts of the Government in its price-control and taxation programs have been aimed at checking inflation. The greatest inflationary pressure came about through Government production activities—huge expenditures necessary for production of equipment and armaments and the expenditures for the maintenance of military personnel. With the end of the war, these forces will be removed.

Some observers have believed that the great amount of savings accumulated by individuals during the war would take the place of this war demand and run prices up because consumer goods, dribbling back on the market would not be ample to go around.

Excess Production Seen

After further study of the nature of these savings, much of which will go into business instead of for consumer goods, Government economists have begun to worry that production will outrun consumption instead of vice versa. This will bring about deflationary pressure, which could mean a repetition of depression and unemployment similar to that in the '30's.

The economic picture was described to the 22d annual outlook conference of the Department of Agriculture this week by Department economists as follows:

"Deflationary forces will be strong during the coming year. They may exert a greater influence on spending than inflationary pressures because of their effect on morale as well as on the economy.

"The men let out of military service, the workers who lose their jobs because of war plants closing down or changing over to civilian production, the uneven distribution of skilled workers in relation to the need for such skills—all will mean unemployment and low incomes, at least on a temporary basis.

Depression Remembered

"When it is fully realized that the 10,000,000 men in the military services have contributed to the consumption of goods but not, in general, to their production, it becomes more evident that the high level of war and civilian production in the past three years was achieved with a handicap in manpower. . . .

"People still remember vividly the depression years of the 1930's and uneasiness may spread from the unemployed to those whose incomes and savings are ample for their needs. If people adopt a policy of waiting to see what will happen, of hanging onto savings so they trickle out only from necessity, the deflationary forces will be hard to overcome.

"Fortunately," these economists added, "some companies already are being allowed to start action on reconversion plans and some are going into civilian production as fast as materials and manpower are released from production of war.

"But," they warned, "we cannot think of normal production in terms of the later 1930's, nor even in terms of 1941 production and consumption, if we are going to achieve anything like full employment."

History May Repeat

After the World War I the United States suffered inflation. Prices and wages kept going up after the armistice, and then took a nose dive in 1920.

The same thing could happen again, economists recognize, but they feel the deflationary forces are likely to outweigh the inflationary, especially since American thoughts are likely to hark back more quickly to "laying away for a rainy day" in view of the experiences of the 1930's.

The suggestion of J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, that war workers be given postwar bonuses for staying on the job also is based on recognition of deflation as a greater threat than inflation to the nation's postwar well-being.

Plane Dealers Well Grounded For Soaring Sales After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLKAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 25—A distinguishing feature of the 1944 National Aviation Clinic, which recently completed its sessions here, was its preview of the postwar public attitude toward the airplane. In the various reports and addresses it was taken for granted that after the war the personal, family plane will take its place with the automobile and motorboat as an everyday means of private transportation.

From this viewpoint such things as attractive design, appeal to women "drivers," sales appeals, and service facilities were studied in detail. At the same time specialists in the field of local feeder services for main commercial air lines, which can bring public air service almost as near as local bus services bring terminals of express railroad trains, reported on successful experiments already undertaken.

Leslie E. Neville, editor of Aviation and Wings, declared that the aircraft manufacturer "must throw away old ideas and create a plane that will do more than just fly"—just as radio manufacturers have done more than assemble an efficient row of coils, condensers and tubes, simply mounted on a flat board or panel, as was done at first. He added that the distributor, too, "must apply tested principles of consumer merchandising to aircraft sales, first to create a desire for airplane ownership, then to make ownership easy for the customer."

W. A. Mara, staff executive of Bendix Aviation Corporation, enlarged on this viewpoint, saying: "I firmly believe that the marketing of airplanes must be approached from a new viewpoint . . . that from the standpoint of the dealer or distributor the business can be made to pay. . . . Before the war the sale of airplanes was in most cases an adjunct, and the average dealer or operator's main business consisted of running a flying field, selling service and renting hangar space, giving flying lessons and operating a taxi and charter service. The sale of airplanes was once regarded as a sideline. From now on, it must be regarded as a primary business."

Miss Jacqueline Cochran, Director of Women Pilots for the Army Air Forces, stressed the importance of recognizing the influence of women as postwar plane buyers and users. Sixty per cent of all automobiles, in ordinary years, are purchased by women, she said, and many of the cars bought by men are selected with the help of their wives or daughters. The same may soon be true of aircraft purchases.

The need for removing the buyer's hurdle of aviation exclusions in insurance policies was discussed at one meeting, and figures were quoted showing that in proportion to travel air mishaps are no more numerous than highway wrecks.

In studying flying safety, Glen A. Gilbert, chief of the Air Traffic Control Division of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, referred to newly developed electronic devices reporting aircraft position and altitude, and warning of approach to other planes or obstacles automatically. These devices, he said, are valuable for their own sake, of course, but also because they relieve the pilot of distractions, leaving him free to give his whole attention to the proper piloting of his plane.

Halsey R. Bazley, President of All American Aviation, Inc., told of more than five years' successful operation of feeder lines.

C. I. O. Delegates Criticize Quartet of Roosevelt's Aids

Continued from Page 1

James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, and public members of NWLB. He called upon George W. Taylor, NWLB Vice-Chairman, to "resign from your job." And Congress, he charged, had violated a pledge to stabilize wages and prices.

Citizens Group Meets

This afternoon the affiliated P. A. C. group—the "national citizens" organization—holds its convention here. Sidney Hillman is the head of both groups, but as the citizens' unit is not specifically connected with trade unionism, it is expected to go along with the Hillman parent group, now preparing for the 1946 congressional elections.

Summing up the convention, the C. I. O. is expected to go along with President Roosevelt for the most part in the months to come. It will oppose wartime strikes, will fight isolationism, will demand full postwar employment.

But it opposes the "Little Steel" formula that holds down its own wages, and it is obvious here that there are seeds of discontent. The P. A. C. is by no means irrevocably committed to the Democratic Party.

Textile Institute Gets Fixed Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 25—Boxwood, 15-acre estate of Alonzo Rinehart, a few miles west of Charlottesville, has been secured as the permanent site of the Institute of Textile Technology, an institute for research and graduate study in the field of textile science.

The deed shows the cost-price to have been $65,000.

It is expected that plans for moving the institute from its present quarters in the former Beta Theta Pi fraternity house will get under way immediately and that the transfer will be completed some time next month.

According to Ward Delaney, institute director, the principal officer will be located in the beautiful Colonial residence at Boxwood, a three-story building erected in 1921, and on which many improvements were added six years later.

At least nine additional buildings will be added to the property, construction of some of which is expected to get under way early next year. These buildings, of two and three stories, will be located along the back garden and will be of a type of architecture to harmonize with the present home.

The institute will ultimately have a staff of 150 natural scientists engaged in research and teaching and an enrollment of 60 candidates for masters' and doctors' degrees. Students will be limited to 15 each year, chosen from the top 5 per cent of each year's college graduates in the natural sciences.

Air Ace Zemke German Prisoner

MISSOULA, Mont., Nov. 25 (AP)—Col. Hubert Zemke, American air ace, is a prisoner of war in Germany, the War Department last night informed his wife, Mrs. Maria Zemke of Missoula.

Colonel Zemke, known as the "fightingest" American pilot commander in Europe, has been missing since Oct. 30, when fellow pilots saw him going down inside Germany while leading his Lightning-Mustang fighter group on a bomber escort mission.

It was to have been his last mission, his wife disclosed, as he had applied for noncombat duty effective Nov. 1.

At that time he was the leading American ace operating on the Western Front and was credited with shooting down 19½ Nazi planes and destroying 8½ on the ground, for a 28 total.

Lot of Tin Cans in a Tank

About 110,000 average tin cans will provide the steel used to produce one medium tank.

Southern States Get Call to Leadership

BILOXI, Miss., Nov. 25 (AP)—Gov. Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi said shortly before the formal opening of the Southern Governors Conference here last night that, "now is the time for the southern states to make their bid for economic leadership of the national community of states."

"Barriers of state boundaries have been broken down by realization of common interests," Governor Bailey told newsmen in an interview.

"Without stepping on the toes of any other states or any other sections, we propose to make full use of advantages of natural resources, favorable climate and superior talent to overcome handicaps of provincial tradition and sectional favoritism, which have delayed the South's arrival at its rightful position in America's economic pattern."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Shakespearean Plays Prosper In Britain

By Percy Allen

London

The 1944 Shakespearean season at Stratford-on-Avon was the most successful for many years, the attendances amounting to over 194,000, which is a record. On the closing night Mr. Robert Atkins, the director, expressed his gratification at the large attendances of members of the U. S. forces, and read a certificate of appreciation which he had received from many of them. The Stratford Festival is booked to reopen on March 31, 1945.

After leaving Stratford, the company toured for two weeks each at Bristol and Cambridge, with "Hamlet," the "Dream," and the "Shrew," which were among the most successful productions in the repertory. The Theater Royal, Bristol, is the oldest in England; and it was an interesting experience to see "A Midsummer Night's Dream" played in a theater which, architecturally, is little different from those in which Mrs. Siddons, in Bath, and David Garrick, in London, used to play the great Shakespearean parts.

The Birmingham Repertory Theater has been putting on "The Winter's Tale," with George Skillan as Leontes, and Donald Wolfit is having a most successful provincial tour, with a Shakespearean company much strengthened by the inclusion of Messrs. Godfrey Kenton and Reginald Jarman.

In London, the Old Vic Company, presenting a repertory at the New Theater, has included "Richard III," with Laurence Olivier as King Richard. I have not, hitherto, been able to regard Mr. Olivier as a high-ranking Shakespearean actor; but he is pleasing packed audiences with his interpretation of Richard, being especially effective in the opening speech, "Now is the winter of our discontent," and in the vigorous fighting scene at the close. In the intervening passages, particularly in the scene in which he accepts the crown, one missed the subtlety shown, for example, by Baliol Holloway, who is easily the best Richard of recent years. Mr. Ralph Richardson, as Richmond, got the utmost value from a part which contains few memorable Shakespearean lines.

At the Haymarket, a distinguished company, led by Mr. John Gielgud, plays in a repertory which includes "Hamlet," with Gielgud in the title part, Miles Malleson as Polonius, and Miss Peggy Ashcroft as Ophelia.

Mr. Gielgud, having appeared now in many productions of Hamlet, has thoroughly matured his conception of the part. He did not, on the evening when I was present, go quite "all out," but his qualities, both histrionic and personal, so fully equip him for the role that he can be truthfully pronounced the best Hamlet our stage has produced since the days of Forbes-Robertson.

Halsman

André Eglevsky

With members of the corps de ballet in "Brahms Variations" as presented by Ballet International.

Wave of the Past

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

An enormous crystal chandelier of great splendor adorns the ceiling of the renovated Park Theater at Columbus Circle which is now the International Theater, home of the new Ballet International. It requires an extra sight-seeing tour, as the balcony hides it from general view. The crystal motif is repeated in the sconces that line the walls, where cherubim and florets intertwine. A sumptuous crimson velvet curtain drapes the stage.

The auditorium comfortably and with good sight lines seats something over a thousand persons, and at a $4.40 top one may perchance sit beside a countess or other member of prewar European society, maybe a famous dancer or two; listen to a good orchestra under George Schick, and hear a certain amount of professional applause. The foyer during intermissions is filled with the clangor of many tongues. There is much kissing of hands and cheeks.

In this milieu, the Marquis de Cuevas presents his company of over 50 members in a repertoire of novelties, for even the classic "Swan Lake" and "Les Sylphides" are done with a difference. The roster, headed by André Eglevsky, Viola Essen, William Dollar and Marie-Jeanne, includes some of the dancers who were the nucleus of Vincent Youmans' unfortunate "Ballet Revue" last season, which did not reach New York—Katia Geleznova, Alexander Iolas, David Ahdar, Parker Wilson, Jean Guelis among them.

* * *

Seen in the third week of its six-weeks run, at which time a two-weeks extension was announced, many of the dancers were still in a state of training, and the novelties were all looking backward to the hokum and hamistry of other days.

Take "Memories," based on a story by Winthrop Palmer, in which Simon Semenoff, its choregrapher, in Brahmsian make-up, strikes stagy poses to indicate his remembrance of three young hearts beating in three-four time, to a series of Brahms' Waltzes. The setting, by Raoul Pène duBois, evokes a ghostly ballroom where amid much waltzing the old, old story is literally acted out. The memories evoked in the spectator are of movie house presentations.

Or "Bolero," reverting to the Paris of 1928, when Ravel perpetrated his musical stunt for Ida Rubinstein, and Nijinska tempered her choregraphy to that dancer's capabilities. Whatever all that may have been like, we have here the spectacle of smiling Miss Geleznova unseductively writhing on the table in the gypsy cueva, surrounded by neo-Spaniards in mantillas, shawls, conspiratorial capes and so on, while the static Mr. Iolas and Kari Karnakoski (who does get some thrust into his movements) seem to be the men chiefly concerned. The music, and dancing, goes round and round, until the welcome chord of dissonance brings release.

Then there was "Constantia," by Balanchine's artistic descendant, William Dollar, who, with Marie-Jeanne, leads the ensemble in a visualization of Chopin's F minor Concerto, of meaningless linear patterns, with a hint of the idealization of one of Chopin's loves—in the program note.

* * *

This tendency to superimpose nonexistent meaning on abstract form is also found in Nijinska's "Brahms Variations," where both heaven and earth are supported by Marcel Vertès' fluted tulle pillars of cosmetic pink, and in both places, Apollo (Eglevsky) first in a semblance of gilded nudity, and later in more conventional apparel, wears an excessively pained expression, and his companion gods and goddesses suffer bravely, too. In this company, the dancers either suffer or smile.

Nijinska, like Balanchine—and in another way, Massine—has a predilection for the misapplication of dancé to music that was made to be heard but not seen. It appears again in her "Pictures at an Exhibition," set and costumed in peasant style by Boris Aronson, the peasants playing charades with Moussorgsky's score.

One world premiere was vouchsafed this writer—Boris Romanoff's "Prince Goudal's Festival." For what it was about to receive, the audience was prepared by the voice of Guido Carreras over a loud-speaker, although most of the information imparted was in the program book. The curtain opened on Mstislav Dobujinsky's scenery and costumes, so elaborate they all but crowded the mountains of Caucasia, and the dancers, off the shallow stage. Miss Essen spent an embarrassing few moments balancing an apple on her head.

Picking out the bright spot, Eglevsky's solo was most unusual. For the rest, there were continual reminders of "Schéhérazade," "Prince Igor"—lush grandeurs of a bygone age. The music is from Anton Rubinstein's "Demon."

* * *

In a company which is prevailingly below standard, everything is relative. So, Eglevsky, one of our finest classical dancers, seems to excel himself only because he excels all the others. As the one big star, he has acquired a disturbing air of affectation. And so, also, Miss Essen, glamourized by Hollywood eyelashes, is accepted as proven ballerina though she is really a ballerina in the making.

On the same comparative basis, Edward Caton's first ballet, "Sebastian," coming as it did at the end of three nights of tedium, looked perhaps better than it might in other circumstances or on second view. The setting, by Oliver Smith, is pictorial, painterly; likewise the costumes of Milena. The story, a straight melodramatic narrative, has suspense, and the score, by its author, Gian-Carlo Menotti, is exciting.

The action, placed in seventeenth-century Venice, crude superstitions and violent emotions rampant, is made clear through the choregraphy, which is interesting, touched as it is by Tudor influence here and there. The title role, in which plasticity verges on modernity, is played espressivo by one of the few outstanding dancers in the company, Francisco Moncion. He was, of course, particularly well cast as the Moorish servant who sacrifices his life for the woman he loves, as he is, to all appearance, a Haitian.

However, there was no subtlety, no communication of the spirit, no elation, and very little imagination, in any ballet seen by this writer. It all harked back to things outgrown, savored of things the enlightened world is battling in agony to destroy.

Screen News

Zachary Scott will appear in Warner Brothers' "Dangerous Marriage," a romantic mystery by Virginia Perdue.

* * *

Marcy McGuire will have an important role in an RKO musical, "Follow Your Heart."

* * *

Seven composers are to furnish the music for RKO's "Pan-America": Ary Barroso, Margarita Lecuona, Gabriel Ruiz, Pepe Guizar, Carlos Castellanos, Antonio Fernandez, and Bobby Collaza. The cast includes Phillip Terry, Audrey Long, Robert Benchley, Eve Arden, Ernest Truex, Marc Cramer, and Isabelita.

Salon d'Automne Reopened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The occasion of the opening of the Salon d'Automne on Oct. 19, the first Salon of Liberated Paris, was a great one for France. The past four years in the wilderness of Germanization have prevented any exercise of the critical faculty, that essential element in the French character, which is also supposed to be the chief bastion of European culture.

In art, the French intellect must be unfettered to analyze, to discuss, to compare. The people crowded eagerly into the Salon to do so. There was hardly an inch to stand on; and their remarks, freely uttered to anybody and everybody, were as interesting as the pictures.

* * *

The Salon presented them with abundance and variety, although with nothing that could be marked as a departure in a new direction.

Picasso had a prominent large room for what amounted to a one-man show. The pleasantest of his exhibits was a group of small still-lifes Noticeable was a "Coq," done in sepia with the feeling of a Chinese ink drawing.

The Surrealists had a little corner to themselves where they still fished, to rather amorphous purpose, in their "unconscious" way.

In the next room, "Les Pèlerins d'Emmaus," by Alfred Manessier, burned with the colors of sunlit stained glass. There were two examples by Dufy, the more attractive a blue bay fringed with a pastel-tinted village. There were two small Bracques, both in the dark colors of Indian pottery. There was a charming view, misty and pale, of Paris, by Alfred Marquet. And Marcel Grommaire's "Pannier à Poissons," a slightly cubistic treatment in yellow, gray and black, was very harmonious.

Amongst the sculpture, a black marble "Singe," by Hernandez de Mateo, which might have been found a thousand years ago in the deserts of Khartoum, brooded quietly.

Upstairs was Pierre Mailles' "La Maison Blanche," an impression of a winter landscape in colors recalling Dufy, though the technique is less static and more diffused. Blue, red, and mauve prevailed; then, black strokes for November trees and blue haze for hills were of charming effect.

"La Maltournée," by François Fauck, pictures a gray-blue sky and harbor, and a yellow, pink, and ocher village with faint sunlight on dark olive trees.

* * *

Two small Luc Tallat landscapes of fields, small farmhouses and trees were of great serenity and exquisite luminosity.

Michel André gives a gentle yet strong portrayal of a woman sewing. Constant le Breton shows a "Boy with a Drum" that might have appeared in any Salon from 1890 or so. André Wilder has done a "Notre Dame de Paris" with a foreground of tiny motorized vehicles going over the bridge; Louis Neillot exhibits "Printemps à Orsay" and Leon Quizet, with strong black trees, white clouds and jade sky, brings "Montmartre" and "Moulin de la Galette" to the exposition.

There were two groups of retrospective work, those of George Dufrénoy and George Darel. "Grand Place de Bruxelles," by the latter, was full of charming color and light, disclosing yellow houses against a cloudy sky.

B. E.

'Too True to Be Good' Revived

By Harold Hobson

London

"Too True to Be Good," revived at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, is not among Bernard Shaw's best plays. It was first acted ten or twelve years ago at one of Sir Barry Jackson's Malvern Festivals: and when it started, it literally found the chief London critics in the air. Sir Barry, fearing that trains might be unpunctual, flew the critics to Malvern in an airplane. He would, as things turned out, have done better to trust to the railway companies, for when the advertised time of beginning arrived, the machine was still circling above the town.

* * *

The start was postponed, but when the critics filed into the theater the performance had already begun. The intelligentsia from the capital were made to stand at the side of the stalls, like a row of naughty schoolboys, until the first act was finished. It came to an end with these words:

"They play is now virtually over. But the characters will discuss it at great length for two more acts. The exit doors are in order."

* * *

The characters were as good as the promise made on their behalf. They talked and talked. The burglar-clergyman preached sermon after sermon, and, when, towards the end, he began to weary, a sergeant was introduced to discourse on Bunyan; and after that a peculiar gentleman in long robes, appearing in a crack in a crag on the shore of some sea not known to the cartographers, launched into one of the longest speeches ever delivered on the English stage.

In the present production the clergyman is represented by Michael Golden, who does not ride Mr. Shaw's flood of words with ease, but at times seems dismayed in his heart at his own volubility. Ellen Pollock, however, as the nurse, repeats the amusing performance which she gave in the original production.

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Hope of Air-Traffic Accord Revived at Global Parleys

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 25—Unexpected development of possible ground for British-American agreement on division of postwar air traffic has extended the meetings of the international conference here, and has given new hope to those who felt final accord on this issue was essential to success of the whole venture.

On the basis of documents issued by each on Nov. 24 setting forth their respective current positions on contested points, the two nations do not seem to be too far apart. The vague forms of a potential compromise are suggested in these new statements.

A special subcommittee is now at work trying to fashion a plan satisfactory to the British, who wanted traffic quotas set in such a way as to give them advantages equal to the United States, and to the Americans, who preferred things left on an open-competition basis.

As late as Nov. 23, indications, solidly supported by emphatic statements from sources within the delegations, were that the conference would end this week, with possible adoption of a convention establishing a central authority with consultative powers, but without understanding on the conference question. This was to have been left to a study by an interim body.

Picture Brightens

Something happened, though, to change the picture. Those who were ready to go home unpacked and settled down again for what might be a rather long siege, recognizing meanwhile that it could, however, be just another of the ups and downs which has marked the conference throughout.

In any event, the willingness with which Adolf A. Berle, Jr., host delegation chief, sets out on the renewed attempt to reach an accord, after having apparently resigned himself to concluding the conference with only token collaboration, would suggest two things:

Either Washington has decided, in order to avoid what would be regarded widely as a failure fatal to larger peace plans, to give ground somewhat, or the prospects of success within the limits of its original position are brightened by some change on the British side. Others hold simply that pressure from all sides for greater effort has inspired both the British and Americans to continue, after they had through three weeks of strenuous debate, become "fed up."

Boiling out the technicalities, the points which separate the two are as follows:

Once there were four "freedoms of the air"—the privilege to fly across another's territory without landing; the privilege to land there for nontraffic purposes; the privilege to land passengers, mail, and freight taken on at home; with the privilege to take on passengers, mail, and freight to take back home.

The British had agreed to those. But now there is another, added by the United States in a move to clear a point in regard to determination of flight quotas. It is the privilege to pick up passengers, mail, and freight at intermediate stops on through routes from home to a foreign base.

The British did not at first accept that fifth freedom, but later did so in principle.

Formula Difficulties

The trouble arises from arriving at a formula for determining how many flights each operator is allowed. To start with, it has been agreed that as between two nations, each gets 50 per cent of the traffic available at either end, with each operator putting on enough planes to handle its share of the business plus a leeway of two thirds—in other words, 1⅔ tons of capacity for each ton of estimated traffic.

But here comes the moot factor—the "escalator" clause, allowing an increase of flights in proportion to the increase in traffic attracted, originally proposed by the Canadians.

Under this, when a line operated at more than 65 per cent of capacity, it would be permitted to increase its capacity. But how is that traffic base to be determined in the first place? The British insist that it be measured from the amount of traffic embarked from the homeland.

When this embarked-traffic formula was applied to the fifth freedom, it was seen by the United States that it would prevent it from including that traffic picked up at intermediate foreign points in computing the base on which increased facilities might be added.

British Position

In other words, it would work so that the United States wouldn't be able to carry the business which it might otherwise be able to attract, for, using the traffic embarked at home as the computing base, the facilities on the entire through route would be limited to that potential volume.

In their revised statement of position, the British declare that the extra capacity created by application of the full freedom which the United States demands, "would be plying for tramp traffic." They also would provide that when through services pick up traffic under this provision, the tariffs charged should be higher than charged on local services.

Agreement on whether traffic picked up at intermediate points should be included as part of a nation's "embarked traffic" quota would open the way for understanding on the whole question of division of traffic, referred to in current documents as "adjustment of capacity to traffic offering."

Starting off with a 50-50 split, with increases theoretically dependent only on the efficiency and popularity of the respective national operators, would seem to give the British the equal advantage which they have wanted. But, considering the "head start" which the United States has in this race by virtue of its enhanced producing ability and its relative insulation from war destruction, this would be bound eventually, the British say unofficially, to work to their disadvantage.

Marine Hero

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

Sergeant Reid C. Chamberlain

El Cajon, Calif., Marine wears the Distinguished Service Cross awarded for his services after he escaped from Corregidor; survived 28 days of drifting in the China Sea; fought with the guerrillas in the Philippines for nearly two years, and re-enlisted in the Marines. He is back again battling the Japanese.

Officer or Noncom No Issue— Marine Still Fights Japanese

By First Lieut. Weldon James
Marine Corps Public Relations Officer, Recently Returned From Overseas.
Distributed by the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—The Marine Corps has disclosed the story of "the corporal who wouldn't give up."

The Leatherneck hero escaped from Corregidor the day it surrendered, became a first lieutenant in the Army, fought with the guerrillas in the Philippines for nearly two years, escaped, re-enlisted in the Marines, demanded combat duty, and again is overseas where the Japanese are thickest.

Now a sergeant, the rugged, blue-eyed fighter is Reid C. Chamberlain, El Cajon, Calif., whose Distinguished Service Cross citation early this year was for security reasons limited to a terse affirmation of "extraordinary heroism in action. . . ."

Serving with the 4th Marines, Private First Class Chamberlain fought first on Bataan, winning promotion to corporal, then on Corregidor.

When the impending surrender of "the Rock" was announced on the morning of May 6, 1942, the corporal, with several Marine and Army companions, escaped in a motor launch.

How they got from island to island, where and how they served with guerrilla bands in 1942 may not be told.

A guerrilla leader, a colonel in the United States Army, commissioned him a second lieutenant and, six adventure-filled months later, promoted him to first lieutenant.

After two years in the Philippines he came back to America. The Marines gave him a discharge. The Army permitted him to resign his commission and gave him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Nazi-Controlled Unit Seeks to 'Free' Russians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 25—A "Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia has just been formed under German control, though in view of military developments in Europe today it is obvious from the outset what its fate will be.

Germany has for a long time past been trying to establish some kind of counterpart to the Committee of German Generals in Moscow after the German failure to make a serious affair of the so-called Free Ukrainian Movement under Gen. Pavlo Skoropadsky which Berlin financed and fostered for some years.

Their propaganda of the past few days for home consumption has tried to prove to the average German that a new organization of "political and military significance" has now been established.

Leader of the new committee is Gen. Andrei Andreiewich Elasod who has long been under German patronage. In 1942 it was announced from Berlin that he was head of a new Russian Committee of Liberation, but nothing came of that scheme. But German scarcity of manpower has long forced the Germans to accept his aid.

Armed From Berlin

The Russian "army" consists of Russian officers and men from prisoners of war captured by the Germans. They are led by Russians, are said to have received heavy artillery and automatic weapons from Berlin, and will fight on a special part of the Eastern Front.

General Elasod, who is protected and controlled by Berlin, had had repeated conferences with puppet chiefs and with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

The gathering at which the Committee was launched consisted of representatives of the State and Nazi Party in the Third Reich, members of the Czech puppet government and representatives of the new "Liberation Army" of Russia to shape the program of the new Committee.

Its aims are proclaimed to be to overthrow every agency of Bolshevism, to achieve an honorable peace between non-Bolshevik Russia and the Third Reich and establish a "Free Russia."

This new Russian state is to be established on the basis of 15 "principles" which read like the recapitulation of a western democratic political party program and which Germans and Czechs who heard them read would be glad to gain for themselves.

Private Ownership

They are printed as a picture of a federal Russia based upon "private ownership."

In order to strengthen their anti-Bolshevik [as distinct from anti-Russian] propaganda, the German press and radio are now concentrated upon "proving" that Russia is exerting all its efforts to dominate the Balkans and Italy as first steps to dominate all Europe.

This new German-inspired "Russian Army" is not likely to accomplish much, as a political influence—less even than as military—and the German people are likely to continue to be apathetic to this new stand as to the earlier one of similar kind.

Green Calls Union Heads On War Output

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25 (AP)—William Green, American Federation of Labor President, climaxed a week of appeals and warnings to labor from persons high in the Government today by calling for a war conference of union heads on speeding up production.

Mr. Green invited heads of the molders, machinists, and electricians unions, and of the textile and garment workers unions, to meet here tomorrow to consider the nature of the emergency.

The speakers before the A. F. of L. convention this week had included, among others, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, War Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles and Vice-Admiral Moreell. They had denounced the myth of the war's near end and expressed alarm at threatening shifts in labor supplies endangering critical industries. They had urged American workers not to jockey for postwar places at the possible expense of the war effort.

Mr. Green's answer was to call together the people who could help speed up production in the vitally needed materials, particularly heavy shells and motorized armor.

Meanwhile action on the 146 resolutions before the convention, which was to have begun today, was deferred. Matthew Woll, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, said its report would not be ready until Nov. 28. The resolutions include the controversial one over outlawing the products of so-called anticlosed shop states.

Mr. Bowles and Vice-Admiral Moreell were speakers at yesterday's session of the Federation of Labor convention. The OPA Administrator urged American workers to hold the price line and the rent line against inflationary increases, predicting removal of price controls as soon as the danger of inflationary price increases is past.

Said Vice-Admiral Moreell: "Labor should share in determining basic national policies but, by the same token, labor must share in the responsibility of making them work."

Special Convention

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25 (AP)—The Executive Council of the International Association of Machinists, largest affiliate of the American Federation of Labor convening here, decided yesterday to call a special convention for next summer to thresh out its rights.

The machinists withdrew from the A. F. of L. in May, 1943, but returned to the fold that fall on the appeal of A. F. of L. President William Green for labor unity in wartime.

Harvey W. Brown, their President, spoke for the machinists in a prepared statement yesterday. He said the special convention would be called "so that the general membership can take whatever steps are necessary to preserve the machinists' trade and to protect the jurisdiction of the I. A. of M. over the making, erecting and repairing of machinery."

Doubled Small-Arms Output Planned to Meet War Needs

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—With Allied troops storming the German fortress and shooting off "four times as much small-arms ammunition as anyone ever imagined was possible," as reported by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, steps are being taken immediately here to double the production of such ammunition within the next few months.

Plants that have been shut down because it was thought we "had ammunition to burn" will be reopened, J. A. Krug, War Production Board Chairman, announced. A great new plant-building program for production of mortar ammunition will be inaugurated. About 62,200 workers are needed immediately in the small-arms industry alone. Unfortunately many of the small-arms plants are located in already critical labor-shortage areas. Thus the labor shortage in the munitions program, which has previously been estimated at 200,000, is automatically raised to 262,000.

It is certain that controls on new civilian production will be tightened considerably, that existing permissions for civilian production in the critical munitions areas will be carefully reviewed, that new authorizations will be temporarily delayed until the manpower needs of the affected plants are filled.

Small Arms Needed

But why this sudden order to double the production of small-arms ammunition, which was cut back about a year ago? As General Eisenhower explained and as Mr. Krug reported, the Allied troops on the Western Front have been expending ammunition at a rate that was not believed possible a few months ago.

Recently the Supreme Allied Commander reported our forces were using up ammunition which it was not expected would be shot off for three or four months.

President Roosevelt even stated bluntly in criticizing workers who quit war jobs to secure safe peacetime jobs that men's lives were being expended because of production shortages.

This expanded program of arms production does not mean the Allies are behind on their schedule. It rather suggests they are ahead of it. It is interpreted to mean that munitions rather than men are being spent freely to win Allied objectives. And it points to the flare-up of battle fury on the Western Front to a new pitch.

Increased Needs Forecast

Mr. Krug suggested that undoubtedly General Eisenhower was planning a campaign that would tax our productive capacity to the limit. He also pointed out that demands for the same kind of ammunition from the Pacific theater were rising.

Three ammunition plants that have been closed down will be reopened, Mr. Krug stated. Ten others will have their labor force more than doubled. Doubling production of cartridges and shells, however, can't be accomplished in days or even weeks. It will undoubtedly take four or five months. But there are several months' surplus of such munition in store.

If production can be increased as outlined and if the expenditure of such munition does not further or fantastically increase, the crisis in production of small ammunition and mortar shells should be passed.

The problem is to recruit the 62,200 additional workers. With four of the plants concerned in No. 1 labor-shortage areas and five others in No. 2 labor-shortage areas, it will be no easy task to find available help.

Comparisons of the number of persons now employed at the ammunition plants with the total required to meet the new schedules as disclosed by Mr. Krug follow:

St. Louis Ordnance Plant, now 14,000, goal 31,000; Twin Cities Ordnance Plant, Minneapolis, Minn., 8,200 and 21,000; Des Moines Ordnance Plant, 7,500 and 16,000; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 2,300 and 4,000; Remington Arms Plant, Bridgeport, Conn., 4,500 and 6,000; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., 1,900 and 3,000; Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Ill., 2,000 and 4,300; Utah Ordnance Plant, Salt Lake City, now shut, goal 5,700; Lake City Ordnance Plant, Independence, Mo., 9,500 and 17,600.

Similar comparisons for the three bullet-core producing plants: McQuary Norris Company, St. Louis, now 2,600, goal 3,500; General Electric, Chicago, 900 and 1,700; Willys-Overland, Toledo, Ohio, now shut, goal, 1,800.

Plenty of Bituminous Coal

Although more than 20,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coal have been mined in the United States, 98 per cent of the reserves still are unmined.

Hull Awarded Variety Clubs Honor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared at a presentation of the Variety Club Humanitarian Award to Secretary of State Cordell Hull here last night that he knew of no one "more richly deserving" of the honor.

The Chief Executive sent a message to the presentation dinner expressing regret at his inability to attend. He seized the occasion to thank "the members of the amusement industry who have done so much good" in such things as War Bond drives and Red Cross activities.

The award is given periodically by the Variety Clubs of America, an organization of amusement industry representatives, for outstanding service to humanity.

Mr. Hull was not present to receive the award. He is under treatment at the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md.

The award was received on his behalf by Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius. Mr. Roosevelt's brief message was presented by James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, who also made a brief speech.

Oak Leaf Cluster Added To Doolittle's Air Honors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle has been awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as commanding general of the United States Army Eighth Air Force from Jan. 6 to Oct. 15, the War Department announced yesterday.

The citation said that General Doolittle, hero of the first air raid on Tokyo, "so directed his forces that the German air force was dealt a paralyzing blow" prior to the invasion of the continent.

He received the Distinguished Service Medal for the Tokyo raid.

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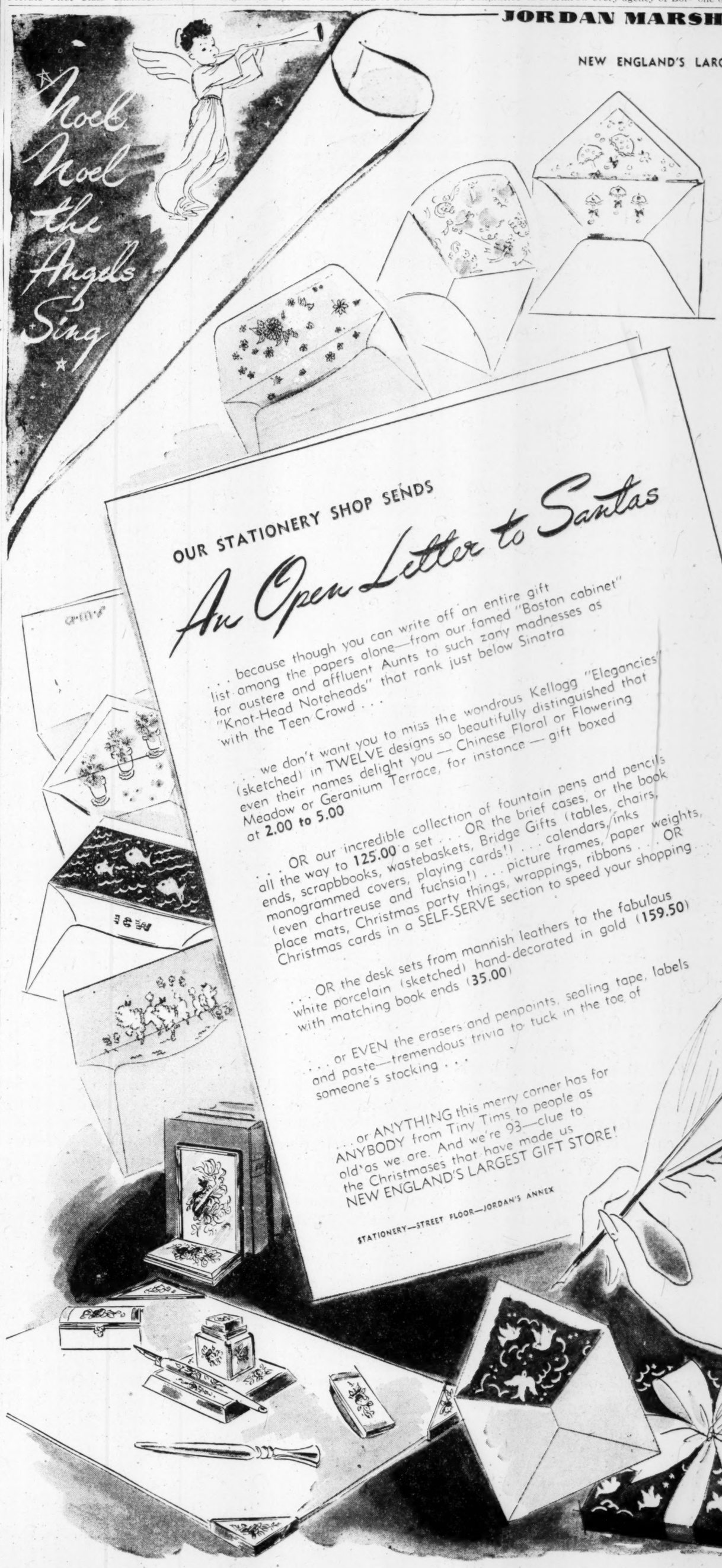
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STATIONERY—STREET FLOOR—JORDAN'S ANNEX

The exquisite new Kellogg "Elegancies" from a group of 12 designs, 2.00 to 5.00

Found in Flight

THERE WAS A TIME when you deeply, and even bitterly, resented it. Not as a small child (then it didn't matter), but later when you began to realize the difference. Other people, you found, stayed where they were. They even—some of them—still went on living in the same houses in which they'd been born. Wherever they were, that was *theirs*. Not just the houses and the gardens and the streets, but more, immeasurably more, than that: a whole rich mingling of properties and privileges. They grew up in a bloc; they were always right *there*. Not, like yourself, forever coming in. They never had to say hello or good-by (except, of course, to somebody like you); while you said hello and good-by all the time. So that the words early in life took on the togetherness of two sides of a coin.

Nobody had to ask these fortunate people where they came from, or what they were. "Where do you come from?" that's what *they* asked; and: "What *are* you?"—which always seemed worse. You'd sometimes give one answer, sometimes another (a complicated arrangement of family parts providing you with a certain lavishness of choice); but whatever the words, the fact was the same. You had come, without fail, from somewhere else. Without fail you were in some way different from them. Even when you happened to land back in London. For it wasn't as if you'd both started and stopped there. No, from the beginning you'd managed to lose out.

* * *

And there was, for a while, that deep resentment. For almost agonizingly enviable it seemed—the stabilized state inherited by others. To be rooted in place; flanked by the familiar; the whole spinning planet contracted to a core. Where were the compensations for this?

Gradually, of course, the compensations emerged. The independencies; the perspectives; the balancing of parts. But still there were spasms of pining for a base. A proper case, like everybody else. Somewhere from which you could sally forth, far and wide and for as long as you chose, but which would remain—wherever you were—the spot marked X: pivot and pole. With people recognizing: "Ah, yes, from *there*—" seeing you, not anonymously afloat, but soundly substantiated by some piece of earth.

* * *

Then you went one springtime to stay in a castle. And here—in its final, most felicitous form—was personalized place: the logical culmination of that concept of core. For it not only did it exist, frontwise, in the present, but (even more cogently) lengthwise in the past. Not only did it occupy space, but time. So that when someone said "we" or "us" it was often not clear if the reference involved merely the visible family group or old Sir So-and-So, that robust knight who centuries before had been quite a hand at pouring boiling oil from these very parapets on to marauding Scots below. Here, if you wanted roots, were roots. Ancient, honorable, inextricably twined. Here were walls, here soil, here air itself so dense with accumulated merits and distinctions, so rich with rights, so all-of-a-piece, that the immediate person and the immemorial place seemed merged into one before your eyes. Here was the ultimate in rapprochement with a plot. The thing could flower no further than this.

And you knew suddenly—and for the first time to the full—how well you had been served by apparent lack. For the first time you knew the advantage to be yours.

* * *

For already Spain was thundering on the air. The winds already were blowing fast. And people who had never known anything more than a fraction of what made up a world—people prisoned in place, stubbornly or arrogantly (the peasant in his patch, the prince in his park)—people of all sorts, rooted in separateness—were being, even now, ripped up, flung wide.

Soon there would be more of them, and more and more: a worldful of people coming, at great cost, into an awareness of one another. And you saw how hard the process could be. How hard the relinquishment of the well-possessed part. You saw how people who had moved for so long, with so sure an authority, in one small sphere (whether a potato patch, whether a park) would have to begin at the beginning again—letting-go and finding in a quite new way. And only finding in the letting-go. Only safe in the security of all.

Hard it would be for everyone, you saw; but hardest—now as at any hour—for those who were most inexorably identified with whatever fraction of the whole they possessed. Who still—whether it was conscious or not—were conceiving of themselves in done-for terms: as isolated and inimical little sovereignties.

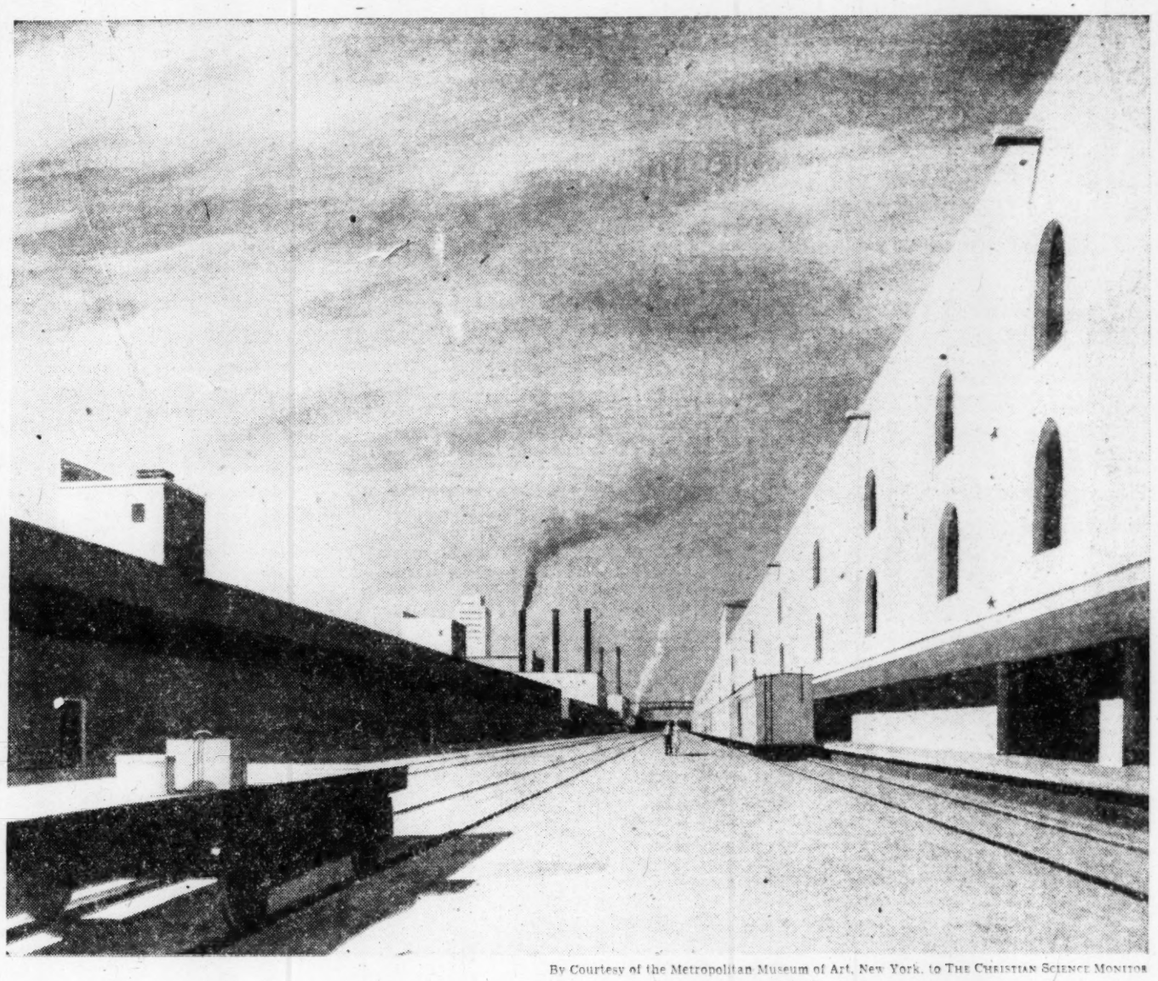
And although there are sovereignties of many kinds (not all of them as yet familiarly defined), and you knew that you, too, had your own private possessions, held just as doggedly and just as much doomed, this at any rate you now could be grateful for: this early release from bondage to a place. Not that such a release, you saw, was—of itself—the answer to anything. It wasn't enough simply to stand forth free. Such could be a poor sort of state, in fact: altogether negative, sterile, blank. It wasn't enough to belong to nowhere. Very much more than that must be found. If you forfeited, as you had, dependency upon the part—then the altogetherness of parts must be grasped. It mustn't be relinquishing something for nothing, but something for everything: a quite different dish.

* * *

And you saw how gradually this had become clear, although not until then had you realized the clearness. How gradually you'd been forced to fashion your center not from acreage but from ideas; finding wherever you happened to be the same two basic materials at hand—substance and semblance, light and dark. So that the process, wherever you were, was the same process of *choosing* your home—of identifying yourself with whatever you perceived.

The walls of the castle are rubble now; roads stream with the roofless, the lost, the bereft. The humble patch and the proud park—equally have they suffered great storm, great change. Something that can't be pinched into words is happening clean around a world. And seeing it happen, you feel at home. World indivisible: *this* your house.

DORIS PEEL



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WAREHOUSES": *A Painting by Harold Sterner*

IT IS NOT SURPRISING to learn that Harold Sterner, who painted "Warehouses," is an architect by profession. His interest in this and in other canvases lies in their simplified architectural forms, in a rigid sense of design and balance, devoid of all superfluous or extraneous detail. In describing this particular picture, the artist admits: "The subject depicted is a composite of typical dockyards or industrial neighborhoods, not an actual place," and he adds: "I enjoy painting the austere architectural vistas which these districts often provide."

The emphasis upon spatial patterns, receding forms in perspective, and the starkness of the composition, evoke an almost mystic quality not easily defined. It is a quality which suggests the work of the modern Italian-born painter, de Chirico, who employs space—by means of expanses of foreground and sky, converging perspective and coldly architectural monuments—to achieve emotional effects of loneliness, strangeness, even unreality.

Harold Sterner was born in Paris, the son of two well-known figures in American art. His father is Albert Sterner, etcher and painter, and his mother, Marie Lintott, was for many years the director of one of New York's art galleries. He himself received formal training as an architect, first at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology School of Architecture and then at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. While pursuing his career as an architect, he has also devoted much of his time to painting. During the past summer, the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, held a joint exhibition of his work and that of his father. Mr. Sterner has also exhibited at the Chicago Art Institute, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the Whitney Museum of American Art, as well as in the Metropolitan Museum, where the canvas, "Warehouses," is being shown in the large exhibition called "Portrait of America."

B. T.

Whatever the Weather

IT WAS QUIET and calm that first evening after the rain. The lake was a kaleidoscope of changing colours from parrot-green to deepest violet. The sky was a pageant of pattern. The stems of the larch-trees beside my door shone emerald with lichen, their withered branches were flame-coloured in the evening sun. The bog was red as a robin's breast. I watched the sun drop behind lavender clouds in a saffron sky. The rushes were still; even the old dried thistle stalks did not quiver. A heron honked. A crow called "kr-raw kr-raw," another answered "ke-way ke-way." A magpie cackled. A blackbird's last notes came down the hill. The day was done. Owls would soon be stirring. Foxes would be sniffing the scents that hang heavy in the night air.

Indoors there was only the sound of the fire. I closed my eyes and listened to its music. It seemed to me then that I had come through a curtain of rain into a land of faerie, and I was reminded how, as a child, I used to delight to go through a curtain of glass beads that hung in the corridor of my uncle's house. Beyond that curtain a door led into a scarce-used room, wherein were treasures innumerable. Fantastic shells from foreign shores. Cabinets of tropic butterflies, cases of exotic beetles, ships inside bottles. I can still hear the tinkling of the beads as I passed through the curtain. It was fairyland and beyond. . . .

Whatever the weather there is always interest. Every day is an adventure. When there is frost the lake is covered with ice patterns that recall primitive carvings on paddle or club; rectangles, triangles, pentagons fitted together with geometric accuracy, each with a pool of clear water at its centre, a pool with bevelled sides as straight and angles as sharp as any that Euclid could have imagined. Between these scattered groups are delicate traceries that might have been drawn with a comb or surfaces that might have been scraped in soft clay by spatula or trowel, and elsewhere flocculent feathery masses like the frozen under-surface of a swan's wing. . . .

When the day is grey and a mist shuts out everything beyond the margin of the lake, there is silence and seclusion, and when the south wind sighs across the valley and purrs through the trees, and the swish of rain on the roof is like the rustling of cattle among reeds, I sit by the fire and am content to be. Rain, sweet rain. Sweet generous rain.—From "Coming Down the Wye," by ROBERT GIBBINGS. (New York: Dutton. 1943.)

Only an Adequate Beginning

ONE WOULD SAY that, for a great book, a significant prelude, some "music of preparation and awakening suspense," was required. But, to judge by examples, it would seem that it is not so. There is Gibbon. If ever a man felt the solemnity of dedication to a life's work, took up the yoke, knew the touch of the live coal, heard the voice saying, Write, it was Gibbon. He has told us himself how and when he learned what his task was to be. But how placidly he sets out the counters on the board—like an old woman going to play draughts!

"In the second century of the Christian Era, the Empire of Rome comprehended the fairest part of the earth, and the most civilized portion of mankind. The frontiers of that extensive monarchy were guarded by ancient renown and disciplined valour. The gentle, but powerful, influence of laws and manners had gradually cemented the union of the provinces. Their peaceful inhabitants enjoyed and abused the advantages of wealth and luxury. . . ."

It is a mild, though an adequate beginning to a work which was (and he knew it) to assure him immortality. Yes, it is "adequate"—but for one word, the word "abused." He should have left that out. No doubt the Roman citizens did abuse their advantages—Gibbon is there to say so—but do you, should you, beg the question of your whole twelve volumes in the first paragraph of the first of them! I cannot think it.—From "Extemporary Essays," by MAURICE HEWLETT (New York: Oxford University Press. 1922).

Beneficent Silence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNING uses his genius to glorify the influence of a glad heart expressed in joyful song when in "Pippa Passes" he tells of the little Italian girl out on holiday. She touches and brightens the lives of those whom she passes with a joyful song:

God's in His heaven:
All's right with the world.

Her song awakened the consciousness and roused the impulse for good in one tempted to sin, and evil lost its attraction for him. Others, wasting their time in idle jesting, paused to listen and turned thought Godward. Pippa sang her song of joy and returned to her weaving all-unconscious of the good she had done, but wishing she could touch the lives of others. The spontaneity of love and joy expressed in her song had brought God nearer to men, quickening them to holier impulses.

Christian Science reveals God to be Love, Truth, good, and man to be the expression of the divine nature. Paul made this clear to the Athenians when he said, "In him we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts 17:28).

Reflecting infinite Love, man exhibits loving-kindness, thoughtfulness, self-forgetfulness. Abiding in Truth, man reveals the nature of truthfulness, integrity, honesty. How silently, yet how powerfully, true healing goes on. No stir, no fuss, no parade, in simple honesty, goodness, gladness. Yet these qualities are life links with the infinite, superb in majesty, supreme in power. Mary Baker Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 152), "Of this we may be sure: that thoughts winged with peace and love breathe a silent benediction over all the earth, co-operate with the divine power, and brood unconsciously o'er the work of His hand."

When the clamor of self-will is silenced, and the demands of personal sense are stilled, God's voice can be heard. People talk too much to hear angels speak. We need to listen more. The writer of "Tinturn Abbey," William Wordsworth, has said:

And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts.

In the quiet solitude of uplifted thought we become aware of God's nearness, for He hears and answers silent prayer. The writer had a helpful proof of this recently while taking a trip on a train. A young girl who occupied the seat beside her appeared to have a hard cold. Coughing was continuous, and the evidence was disturbing, especially with the prospect of a long trip before her. She thought: "There are two things to be done to remedy this. I can include my neighbor so closely in my thought of God that no error can manifest itself, or I can wrap myself so completely in the realization of God's allness that error will cease to disturb."

A few moments of stillness, of quiet realization of God's presence, which excluded the claimed presence of error, brought marked results. The cough began to lessen, as well as the accompanying symptoms of cold. The writer became absorbed in some reading, and the matter went entirely out of thought until several hours had passed. Then she observed that the young girl was quietly reading without any appearance of discord. The stillness of God's presence silenced the noisy manifestation of mortal mind.

In "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 93) Mrs. Eddy writes, "The best spiritual type of Christly method for uplifting human thought and imparting divine Truth, is stationary power, stillness, and strength; and when this spiritual ideal is made our own, it becomes the model for human action." When human thought first wakens to the truth of Christian Science it is quickened to a larger appreciation for and love of the beautiful, good, and pure. One learns that it is the personal sense of man and the universe which is the source of noise, confusion, strife. The silent power of Mind-action shines in the harmonies of nature, the glancing sunbeam, the happy innocence of a child. Man, reflecting this stillness, this power, this sweetness, can fill the universe with light, the radiance of God's presence.

Like the passing of exquisite music can be the influence of a silent friendliness. Others can feel this touch though not a word be spoken. The spirit of unselfishness and loving service needs no loud boasting to display it. Like the "still small voice" of Truth, loving deeds penetrate the dark corners of human thought and reach to the very extreme of human fear and woe. "Be still, and know that I am God" (Psalms 46:10), should become more fully the model for human action.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Road to Do

Something did not like the road.
We were not the only two.
To the valley far below
Something buried it in snow.
Now a road is still to do.

Straight and practical and bare
Up the hills and through and down,
It has vanished, all erased;
Hollows which the brook has traced
Are our only guide to town.

Now, before the white is cut,
Let us be the first to try
Trail laid winding, patient, slow,
Peaceful as the quiet snow,
Deep in woods and hills and sky.

CHARLES MALAM

Wohltuende Stille

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BROWNING gebraucht sein Talent, um den Einfluß eines frohen Herzens, das sich in fröhlichem Gesang ausdrückt, zu verherrlichen, wenn er in „Pippa geht vorüber" von dem kleinen italienischen Mädchen erzählt, das sich eines Feiertags erfreut. Sie berührt und erheitert das Leben derer, an denen sie vorübergeht, mit dem fröhlichen Lied:

Gott in Seinem Himmel ist:
Wohlgeordnet ist die Welt.

Ihr Lied weckte in einem, der versucht war zu sündigen, das Bewußtsein und trieb ihn zum Guten an, und das Böse war für ihn nicht mehr verlockend. Andere, die die Zeit mit müßigen Scherzen vergeudeten, hielten inne, um zu horchen und wandten ihr Denken Gott zu. Pippa sang ihr fröhliches Lied und kehrte an ihren Webstuhl zurück, des Guten, das sie getan hatte, ganzlich unbewußt, aber mit dem Wunsche, das Leben anderer berühren zu können. Die in ihrem Lied ausgedrückte Spontaneität der Liebe und Freude hatte Gott den Menschen näher gebracht und sie zu heiligeren Antrieben erweckt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß Gott die Liebe, die Wahrheit, das Gute ist, und daß der Mensch der Ausdruck der göttlichen Art ist. Paulus machte dies den Athenern klar, als er sagte: „In ihm leben, weben und sind wir" (Apg. 17, 28).

Die unendliche Liebe widerspiegelnd, drückt der Mensch liebevolle Freundlichkeit, Sorgfalt, Selbstvergessenheit aus. In der Wahrheit beharrend, enthüllt der Mensch die Art der Wahrhaftigkeit, der Redlichkeit und der Ehrlichkeit. Wie still, doch wie mächtig wahres Heilen vor sich geht, ohne Aufregung, ohne Aufruhr oder Schaustellung, in einfacher Ehrlichkeit, Güte und Freudigkeit! Und doch sind diese Eigenschaften Bindeglieder mit dem Unendlichen, Allerhabenen, Allmächtigen! Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 152): „Dessen können wir sicher sein: daß mit Frieden und Liebe beschwingte Gedanken eine stille Segnung über die ganze Erde atmen, mit der göttlichen Kraft zusammenwirken und unbewußt über dem Werk Seiner Hand schweben".

Wenn das Drängen des Eigenwillens zum Schweigen gebracht ist und die Forderungen des persönlichen Sinnes verstummt sind, kann Gottes Stimme gehört werden. Die Menschen reden so viel, daß sie die Engel nicht sprechen hören. Wir müssen mehr horchen. William Wordsworth, der Verfasser von "Tinturn Abbey" hat gesagt:

Und ich habe
Eine Gegenwart gefühlt, die mich mit der Freude
Erhabener Gedanken bewegt.

In der stillen Einsamkeit emporgehobenen Denkens werden wir uns der Nähe Gottes bewußt; denn Er hört und erhört stilles Gebet. Die Verfasserin hatte neulich einen hilfreichen Beweis hiervon, als sie mit der Eisenbahn verreiste. Ein junges Mädchen, das im Zuge neben ihr saß, schien stark erkältet zu sein. Sie hustete fortwährend, und der Augenschein war störend, besonders im Hinblick auf die lange Dauer der Reise. Sie dachte: „Zwei Dinge können getan werden, dem abzuhelfen. Ich kann meine Nachbarin so innig in mein Denken an Gott einschließen, daß sich kein Irrtum bekunden kann, oder ich kann mich so vollständig in die Vergegenwärtigung der Allheit Gottes einhüllen, daß der Irrtum aufhört zu stören".

Einige Augenblicke der Stille, der ruhigen Vergegenwärtigung der Gegenwart Gottes, die die behauptete Gegenwart des Irrtums ausschloß, brachte auffallende Ergebnisse. Sowohl der Husten als auch die Begleiterscheinungen der Erkältung ließen nach. Die Verfasserin wurde von etwas, was sie las, vollständig in Anspruch genommen, und die Angelegenheit kam ihr erst einige Stunden später wieder in den Sinn. Dann beobachtete sie, daß das junge Mädchen ohne das geringste Zeichen der Disharmonie ruhig las. Die Stille der Gegenwart Gottes brachte die geräuschvolle Bekundung des sterblichen Gemüts zum Schweigen.

In „Rückblick und Einblick" (S. 93) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Das beste geistige Urbild der Christusart, das menschliche Denken zu heben und die göttliche Wahrheit zu übermitteln, ist beharrende Kraft, Stille und Stärke, und wenn wir uns dieses geistige Urbild zu eigen gemacht haben, wird es zum Vorbild für das menschliche Handeln". Wenn das menschliche Denken zuerst zu der Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft erwacht, wird es zu einer größeren Würdigung und Liebe des Schönen, Guten und Reinen erweckt. Man lernt verstehen, daß der persönliche Sinn des Menschen und des Weltalls die Quelle des Drängens, der Verwirrung und des Streits ist. Die stille Kraft der Tätigkeit des Gemüts leuchtet aus den Harmonien der Natur, aus dem glänzenden Sonnenstrahl, aus der frohen Unschuld eines Kindes. Der Mensch, der diese Stille, diese Kraft, diese Lieblichkeit widerspiegelt, kann die Welt mit Licht, mit dem Strahlenglanz der Gegenwart Gottes erfüllen.

Wie die Darbietung erlesenener Musik kann der Einfluß stiller Freundlichkeit sein. Andere können diese Berührung fühlen, obgleich kein Wort gesprochen wird. Der Geist der Selbstlosigkeit und liebevollen Dienens bedarf keiner lauten Prahlerei, sich zu zeigen. Wie die „stille sanfte Stimme" der Wahrheit dringen liebevolle Taten in die finsteren Winkel des menschlichen Denkens und erreichen die äußerste menschliche Furcht und Pein. „Seid stille und erkennet, daß ich Gott bin" (Ps. 46, 11), sollte völliger das Vorbild für das menschliche Handeln werden.

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Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

A Saturday Page

Parents, Teachers Students

Headmaster Well Remembered, Ever Loved

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are two kinds of education in America seemingly difficult for the average educated American to understand and evaluate without prejudice. One of these is the type of private school whose pupils are of families both privileged and wealthy. The other is the private school genuinely combining a Protestant church influence with its academics. The modern intellectual is inclined to condemn and disparage the sincerity of the latter. The modern public school graduate is likely to prejudge that nothing can be expected from the former except snobbery and softness. In point of fact, both kinds of education have their essential place among the wide individualities that make up a broad democratic land.

Only those, however, who understand and honor both can, I believe, read Frank D. Ashburn's "Peabody of Groton" without missing much of its flavor and its contribution as an honest portrait of a man deeply worth honoring and understanding. (Published by Coward McCann, Inc. New York, $5.)

Endicott Peabody came of a great New England family (the Peabodys of Salem) both privileged and wealthy. His connections, financial as well as social, were as aristocratic as the New World can provide. He never knew what it was to be without

Through an Editor's Window

the influence of position and moneyed relatives and friends. Facts like these often loom large among the "have nots." Among the "haves" who realize the handicaps of both, however, the important thing is how such influence and privilege is used.

* * *

Following a boyhood in Britain where he went to an English "public school" (Cheltenham) and Cambridge University, Endicott Peabody returned to his homeland to go into business in one of the big financial houses of his family, but feeling unsatisfied joined the church of Phillips Brooks, instead (leaving Unitarianism), and entered theological school. One of the most interesting chapters Mr Ashburn provides is the account of his work as a youthful minister in the then rough town of Tombstone, Arizona, where he built the first Episcopal church in Arizona, and showed the devotion to the Christ which all through his life predominated in everything he did.

He never really did ordinary parish work after that, although he never ceased doing local or home missions work. While completing his theological training he conceived the idea which resulted in the founding of Groton School, the Episcopal school for boys, of which he was headmaster for 56 years until he retired in 1940.

Mr. Ashburn calls his book not a biography but a portrait. It is faithfully painted, enriched by the inclusion of many letters to and from "The Rector." Inevitably, too, it is a picture of Groton School, for the one is inseparable from the other, founder and work.

Perhaps only those who have attended a private school which is frankly and sincerely a church school, whether Friends, Lutheran, Methodist, Episcopal, or any other Protestant denomination, can realize the active influence the church can have upon the life of the pupils. It is not alone that the school day is highlighted by chapel services that linger in the hearts and memories of countless graduates. It is that individual problems of the "scholars" (as they were called at Groton) are attacked from a churchly point of view, solved through the application of religion.

* * *

Groton evidently has done this, for to Endicott Peabody the school was his parish, bringing up boys was his religious work. He was in many ways a conservative, loving old-fashioned things like family prayers, home life, simple living and high thinking; and he was first and last a minister of the Gospel, whose life was duty to God and man, in terms of service. A good Protestant church school can make an important contribution to education.

His other notable contribution to education was his success in guiding the hundreds of wealthy, over-privileged boys who came to Groton into lives dignified and useful, even significant. This cannot be overestimated.

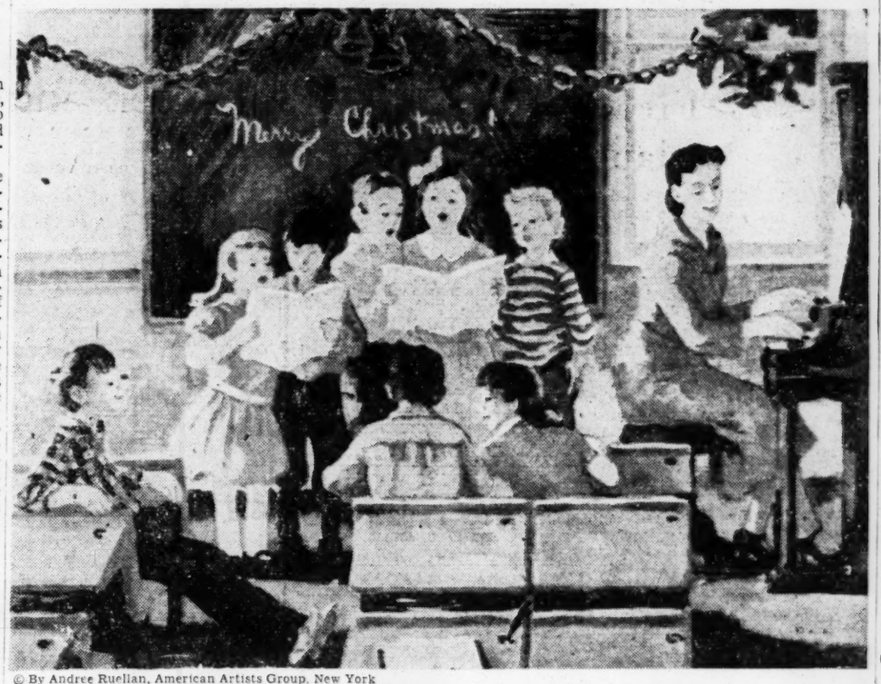
I have taught in a school whose pupils were largely of this over-privileged "class" and I am convinced that in most private schools too little is done to meet their special problems. Among the graduates of Groton are names known all over the world, from the Roosevelts (Franklin D. and sons of Theodore), Sumner Welles, Joseph Grew, the Morgans, on "down." An astonishing number of these men are doing responsible work. It is easy to say they might be doing it anyway. The influence of a good school can be seen by those teaching in it, those watching the child awaken to his possibilities and responsibilities. Wealthy children need a special kind of guidance in this respect. There must be something more than chance in the numbers of Groton graduates who are living useful lives.

* * *

Endicott Peabody was indefatigable about pushing his boys to their high responsibilities. Looking back they recall talks and teachings at school, individual counseling in the Headmaster's study, and letters, letters, visits, after they left school. A boy who did something unwise in college was sure to hear from the Rector. A boy who did well was sure to hear, also. He followed them through life in the most magnificent "follow up" a school could ask for.

But even this all too superficial highlighting of the "portrait" would be incomplete without mention of the third great love in Dr. Peabody's remarkable career—his home, and his beautiful and beloved wife, Fanny Peabody, his first cousin. In fact his three loves have been given in this order: God, his wife and family, and his School. All "Grotties" seem to agree that Groton would not have been what it is nor the Rector have been to them what he was if it had not been for Mrs. Peabody. Since last Saturday she is his widow; and one can only say that among all the beautiful and inspirational companionships one has been privileged to know about through friendships and through books, theirs is one to cherish with a heart full of gratitude.

Too few "portraits" of great teachers have been written—readable ones, that is. Although Dr. Arnold had his biographers, he is glimpsed by us chiefly through "Tom Brown." (How many to read it today, I wonder. I re-read it recently, and it is worth the hours spent.) "Mr. Chips" did a lot of good because popular in appeal. There was "Sanderson of Oundle" and there are a few others, including Plato on Socrates. The trouble with most books about educators and their schools, however, is that they are read only by other educators and the graduates of the schools. Probably "Peabody of Groton" will be read by most if not all Groton graduates and parents—which will include some distinguished Americans—and by private school edticators rather widely. I hope it will also be read by church-going people of many denominations and by ordinary Americans who never went to a Protestant church school. We all need to know more about each other in America, and a book like this has a contribution to make.



© By Andree Ruellan, American Artists Group, New York

Rehearsing the Carols

Andree Ruellan has done this painting for one of the Christmas cards put out by the American Artists Group. Printed in color, the actual card gives out the quality of the original watercolor most delightfully. To us it captures something of those wonderful days at school just before Christmas which we all remember as if they were in a golden haze. Lessons put aside for the sake of stories and poems. The fun of decorating the schoolroom, of getting up a Christmas play. Best of all, the singing of Christmas carols. This and other choice and distinguished cards of the American Artists Group—each one reproducing a painting or sketch by a well-known contemporary artist—may be found in almost any of the better shops handling Christmas cards.

Films for Teaching Shopwork

By Lyne S. Metcalfe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It has been reliably estimated that 60 per cent of all American postwar homes will be equipped with basement workshops, their purpose being either for pleasure or profit. Training in workshop skills in our schools, especially in preinduction courses, have had much to do with the widening public interest in working with tools at home. Also, millions of workers in war plants who have learned to use metal and wood working machinery and tools will wish to make a hobby or a business out of their skills when the war is over.

In this connection, a series of 22 discussional slide films, "Instructional Program of Safe Practices in Woodworking," has been made available to school workshops, industry, and home workshop clubs and groups for training purposes. Fourteen of these subjects provide procedure patterns for properly using woodworking machinery and tools, while eight cover safety practices in the workshop. There is a total of 1,128 individual pictures—special photographs, drawings, charts and other pictorial exhibits and patterns.

A feature of this series of slide films is that the material in each film is organized into lessons, and that each lesson concludes with a review and set of pointed questions, based upon the teaching material shown and discussed previously in that lesson. The films, it will be seen, not only serve to help instruct the student in the use of woodworking tools and machinery, but at the same time provide a visual course in workshop safety. They also have been prepared so they can be used with advance students as "refresher" material.

Among the subjects are the following: (Woodworking Tools and Machinery) 1. Hand Tools—Hammers—Saws; 2. Planes Knives — Bits — Chisels — Screwdrivers—Files; 3. The Tool Grinder; 4. The Drill Press; 5. Jig-Saw; 6. Bandsaw; 7. Disk Sander; 8. Belt Sander; 9. Lathe — Parts — Spindle Turning; 10. Lathe-Faceplate Turning—Other Operations; 11. The Planer; 12. Joiner; 13. Circular Saw-Parts—Installing Blade; 14. Circular Saw—Setting Up—Operating.

Woodworking skills have proved their value in the war production programs. Many visual teaching techniques have resulted from trial and experiment in the armed services, and others in war training programs conducted in schools in co-operation with industry. While a large library of training films of this type have been available to schools and industry, this is the first time a complete woodworking courses has been offered.

Bible Joins the 'Talking Books'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Less than 25 per cent of the more than 200,000 sightless persons in the United States are able to read Braille, Moon or other embossed systems of finger reading with proficiency and pleasure.

Faced by this fact, the American Foundation for the Blind, with the financial assistance of the Library of Congress, the American Bible Society and the New York Bible Society, set itself the prodigious task of recording the entire Holy Bible.

Beginning with the Gospels in 1934, the project was completed ten years later with the Book of Numbers, and is the longest Talking Book so far produced. It consists of the King James Version from Genesis to Revelation on 169 double-sided disks that require, at the rate of one-half hour each, 84½ hours to play.

The Old Testament of 39 books takes 129 records, the New Testament of 27 books runs to 40. The Book of Genesis is on eight records, the Psalms on nine, Isaiah on seven, and the Gospel of John on four. Sound grooves on these disks run very close together, so that each side will read aloud for about fifteen minutes.

Four actors, Alexander Scourby, John Knight, William Brenton and Gerald Cornell; two clergymen, the Rev. E. L. Wylie and the Rev. Dr. M. L. Robinson; and a radio announcer, Alwyn Bach, were engaged as readers of the Scriptures.

The Goal

"Oral perfection was the goal of the Foundation," said Dr. Robert B. Irwin, its executive director. "Individual readers were checked even for the occasional slurring of such words as 'and' and 'but' and 'the,' and the recording was begun again."

The infinite care and patience taken to make the Talking Book of the Bible an outstanding masterpiece have been amply rewarded by the many expressions of appreciation received from the blind in all parts of the United States.

Typical was the comment of a Florida man, who wrote: "It is marvelous beyond words to press a button and hear the Word of God so beautifully read!"

Another, in Arizona, telling of the safe arrival of his records, said: "I am sure they will be a dynamic source of better living and straighter thinking to me."

Talking Book records can't be played on the ordinary phonograph because these disks are played at 33⅓ revolutions a minute, while the average phonograph record is played at 78 revolutions a minute.

From Library of Congress

A machine that blind people can easily operate by touch has been especially constructed. It may be purchased at cost price, if desired, but the majority of blind persons borrow their reading machines from the Library of Congress, which has manufactured some 23,000 of them.

The Library has distributed the recorded Bible to its 27 regional libraries that operate departments for the blind, and the records are lent without cost, even the postage being paid. The disks may also be purchased at 25 cents each, a fraction of their cost.

Prior to the completion of the Bible, the longest Talking Book produced by the American Foundation for the Blind was Tolstoy's "War and Peace," consisting of 119 double-sided records. It is still the longest, if you consider the Bible a collection of books.

In addition, the Foundation has recorded biography, fiction, history, philosophy and natural science, all with the humanitarian purpose of bringing hope, inspiration and comfort to thousands in overcoming a sense of darkness and despair.

Erik W. Modean

Schools for Poland—When Freed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In Poland, perhaps more than in any other country, the Nazis have sought to eliminate national culture through destruction of all forms of education. Organized systems of learning have practically ceased. Teaching other than Nazi-inspired propaganda has been carried on secretly, mainly by intrepid women of the Underground movement. (See article published on this page July 5, 1944.)

The establishment of a new and more democratic system of education after the war is planned by progressive Polish educationists now in exile.

The outline of a new education policy has been drawn up and presented to the Polish National Council in London by Zygmunt Kaczynski, first Polish Minister of Education in exile. According to Minister Kaczynski's plan, elementary schools in postwar Poland will provide a seven-year course for children from 6 to 13; adolescents are to continue their compulsory part-time education till they are 18. Like British children, they will have at least one meal in school hours.

Refugee Colonies

Before September, 1939, Poland, with a population of 35,000,000, had about 5,000,000 children in elementary schools and 400,000 in secondary schools. There are now 25,000 in various Polish secondary and technical schools all over the world. The larger refugee colonies also organize elementary schools for the younger children.

Whereas before the war there were 50,000 students at Polish universities, now these institutions have been closed and there are left under the supervision of the Polish Ministry of Education in Great Britain about 600 Polish undergraduates studying at various Polish faculties in British universities. There are another 600 students in Swiss universities, mostly interned soldiers of Polish units who fought their way there in 1940. There are also some Poles at French and American universities in Beirut, Johannesburg, and in the United States.

To meet the need for teachers, a short, intensive course of training has been drawn up for the transition period. Part of the school instruction is to be given over the radio. For this purpose the Minister of Education will take over a special broadcasting station.

British Teachers Going

Some British teachers have volunteered to go to Poland to help in the initial period. Two special courses of training for work in Poland have been organized in Edinburgh University by the British Council and the Polish Ministry of Education.

These British women realize that their task is a hard one, that there may be a great deal of spade-work to be done before the children will be fit to learn. But they have been inspired by the story of the women of Underground Poland.

"They wage a constant everyday struggle for the spirit and education of the children," said one who escaped recently and must be nameless. "We Polish women are defending our own children from starvation and making education available to children condemned by the Germans to ignorance. Children must not be allowed to starve physically or mentally. They must be kept immune from the deliberate demoralization that the Germans are trying to spread among Polish youth."

English Taught To 16,000 Troops

The Times (London) reports that during the first year of teaching English to Allied Forces and enlisted civilians in the Middle East, the British Army Educational Corps instructed 16,000 troops including Poles, Greeks, French, Yugoslavs, Belgians, Maltese and Cypriots, Palestinians, Syrians, and Lebanese. All instruction from the start is given in English and is kept on strictly practical lines. The Corps is assisted in its work by the British Council.

News Bulletin, Institute of International Education

Prices and Your Purse: *Silver Patterns Scattered*

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 25

The shortage of silverware is now said to be world-wide.

American silverware patterns are now being scattered around the world, left behind by ships for troops or natives.

For the last year and a half only knives, dessert-size forks, dessert spoons and teaspoons have been manufactured in this country, but recently the WPB said some of the copper base alloy when obtainable can now go into tablespoons, dinner forks, salad forks, and oyster forks.

Which reminds us, the other night at the Willard Hotel in Washington, the knife at our place said on it: "Mickey Mouse."

Pigskin Shoes

"Bacon-rind" shoes are destined to become a new American fashion by next fall.

They will be made out of a grade of pigskin known in the trade as "bacon-rind" and will be nonrationed.

OPA officials envision 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 shoes made from this material, which has not been widely used on a ration basis because it is harder to tan than other leathers.

Christmas Shopping

Christmas shoppers are asked by the Office of Defense Transportation to please make their downtown shopping trips between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Schoolchildren can also do their part in the war effort by starting for home before the evening rush hour begins.

Local transit traffic, in general, says ODT, is from 4 to 14 per cent greater than this time last year.

Mail Early

There is no time limit set on the mailing of Christmas cards overseas sent as first-class mail, but the War Department urges all who contemplate sending cards to mail them at once.

Lead Foil

Less than 15 per cent as many steel-runner sleds as were available for prewar Christmas will be on the market during this year's holiday season.

Mechanical toys requiring gears cannot be made because gear manufacturers are too busy producing gears for war purposes.

Tinsel this year will be made out of lead foil instead of tin foil as in prewar days.

Car Starting Hints

Complaints about difficulties of car-starting with the reduced-octane gasoline now available led the ODT to issue these hints on procedure:

Open the throttle about one quarter way with the hand throttle and leave in this position until engine is started.

Push the accelerator pedal to the floor two or three times, to prime the manifold with some gas from the carburetor.

Push the clutch pedal to the floor and hold it there.

Pull out the choke full distance.

Turn on the ignition key and step on starter. Push choke button in slightly after engine has turned over once or twice.

After the engine is running, release the clutch pedal and permit the engine to warm up for three to five minutes without racing. Push in the choke.

For continued starting difficulties, check for misadjustment of distributor breaker points, cracks in distributor cap, loose wires and broken or damaged insulation on spark plug wires.

Price Cut Expected

Some reduction in cotton clothing prices should follow the OPA new ruling discouraging the present "over finishing or fancying up" of cotton fabrics.

Recently OPA ordered manufacturers to make approximately 30,000,000 inexpensive children's garments but consumer groups warn that this will meet only about one quarter of the need.

World Arbitration Seen Key Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—International arbitration will be one of the key problems of the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities, according to a pamphlet issued by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace and the American Arbitration Association today.

Liquidation of wartime measures will have far-reaching consequences all over the world, the report declares, listing cancellation of war contracts, disposal of Government surplus property, unfreezing of blocked funds and international shipping and air transport as chief among problems that will provide a severe test for arbitration.

The booklet is the joint work of Frances Kellor, First Vice-President of the Association, and Martin Domke, head of its research department, and includes a foreword by Dr. James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission.

FEA Head Crowley Is to Stay on Job

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt has refused to accept the resignation of Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator.

The White House disclosed Nov. 24 that Mr. Crowley wrote the Chief Executive Nov. 17, saying he wanted to give more time to business and wanted Mr. Roosevelt to bear in mind his desire to be relieved "when the time comes for you to consider making administrative changes for your new term as President."

"You are doing a fine job," the President replied, "and I want you to remain at least until the elimination of Germany from the war." He asked the FEA chief to let him know if he could rely on him to comply with the request, and Mr. Crowley did so two days later.

Cuban Army Officers Flee Into Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25 (AP)—A number of high Cuban Army officers arrived here Nov. 22 by plane from their country, fearing assassination, they said, if they remained.

The refugees said that many others of a group of 187 officers, including generals, who had been dismissed by President Grau San Martin, would arrive here during the next few days.

The officers said they feared assassination at the hands of "irresponsible persons" and especially 5,000 armed students who were helping the police in "keeping order" throughout the island.

Some of the discharged soldiers fled to Miami, some to Mexico and the rest to any country to which they could get passage by plane, those who came here said.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

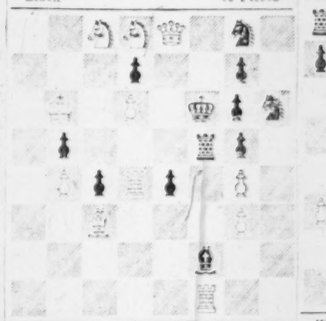
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

November 25, 1944

Problem No. 2727

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

2K1K1Q1kt1/3p2p1/1K1P1kpkt/1p3rp1/-1PpRp1P1/2B3P1/5b2/3R2

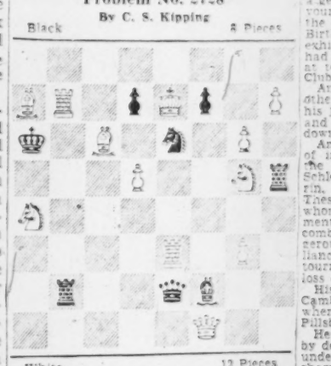
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Composing Tourney by one of our great two-move composers.)

Problem No. 2728

By C. S. Kipping

Black 8 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

8/8/BR1pKp1P/k1B1kt1P1/3P2Kt2/Kt7/-4R1P1/1r2qp2/5Q2

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, Dutch East Indies Chess Association Tourney, 1928.)

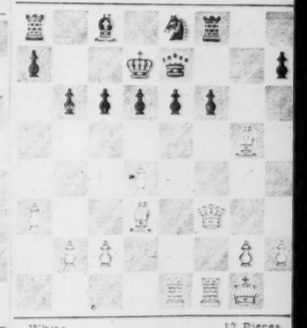
Solutions to Problems

No. 2725.	Q-R4	
No. 2726. 1.	B-B4	P-Q3ch
2.	K-B6ch	
1.		R-Q4
2.	PxR	
1.		KtxP
2.	KxRch	
1.		RxKt
2.	PxRch	
1.		threatens
2.	P-Kt4ch	

End-Game No. 726. White wins: 1 P-B6. PxP: 2 RxP, Q-Kt2: 3 RxPch. Resigns.

End-Game No. 727

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(Marshall-Spielmann, Duesseldorf, 1308.)

Frank J. Marshall

The sudden passing of Frank Marshall leaves the chess world and all who knew him memories of a great chess master who combined success in chess competition with a genius for friendship. Some 18 years ago your editor was fortunate enough to defeat the champion in one of his Washington's Birthday Boston City Club simultaneous exhibitions. Thereafter Marshall always had a friendly greeting whenever we met in tournaments, at the Marshall Chess Club, also well known for its friendliness.

And this experience holds true for many other chess lovers whom Marshall met in his journeys throughout the United States and Europe. All were impressed by his down-to-earth, unassuming cordiality.

Among his victims, in his nearly 50 years of international competition, were all of the great masters, Lasker, Pillsbury, Schlechter, Rubinstein, Tarrasch, Tchigorin, Nimzowitsch, Capablanca, Alekhine. These masters and many others with whom he competed in some 300 tournaments knew that Marshall's talent for combination and attack made him a dangerous opponent, with a record of brilliancy prizes few could equal. Of these tournaments, he won seven, without the loss of a single game, another record.

His greatest tournament success was at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, in 1904, where he outdistanced Lasker, Janowski, Pillsbury, Schlechter.

He won the United States championship by defeating Showalter in 1909 and retired undefeated in 1937, when the biennial championship tournaments began.

His retirement years were spent mainly at the club named in his honor in New York, perhaps the finest quarters of any chess club in the world, made possible through the help of some of his many and devoted friends. The club remains a monument and a tribute to America's best loved chess master.

In his "My Fifty Years of Chess," Marshall says of the game below, from the 1907 Ostend Tournament, "Although this game is not very well known, it is one of my best."

Queen's Gambit Declined

Marshall	Schlechter	Marshall	Schlechter
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Kt-B5	QR-K1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Q-K2	B-B4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	18 BxB	KtxB
4 BPxP	KPxP	19 KR-Q	KKt-K2
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	20 P-K4	P-QKt3
6 B-K3	B-K3	21 P-K5	Q-Q1
7 BxB	KKtxB	22 Kt-K4	Q-B2
8 P-K3	Castles	23 Kt-B6ch	PxKt
9 PxP	Q-R4	24 PxP	Kt-Kt3
10 B-Q3	QxBP	25 Q-Q2	Q-B4
11 Castles	B-Kt3	26 QxRP	QxBP
12 R-B	Q-Kt3	27 RxKt	QxP
13 Kt-QR4	Q-Kt5	28 R-Q4	Q-Kt8ch
14 P-KR3	P-KR3	29 K-R2	Q-B4
15 P-R3	Q-Q3	30 R-KKt4	Resigns

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Against
Montreal	8	2	1	17	53	26
Toronto	8	3	0	16	49	37
Detroit	5	3	2	12	44	29
Boston	3	6	1	7	35	45
New York	1	5	3	5	28	45
Chicago	1	7	1	3	36	53

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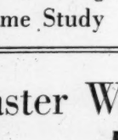

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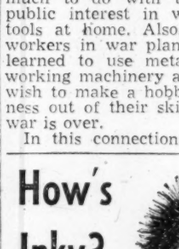

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Sports News

Olympics and Bruins Play Week-End Games at Garden

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Continuing the uninterrupted string of hockey games at Boston Garden this week, the Boston Olympics take up their sticks once again tonight to face off against the New York Rovers, the contest starting at 8:30 p. m. The Bruins return to the Garden tomorrow night to play the Rovers' big brothers, the New York Rangers.

The Olympics will be playing their second game in as many nights, having defeated the Philadelphia Falcons last night, 13-2. The victory moved the Pics into first place in the Eastern Hockey League race. The big gun of the evening's attack was Russ Kopak, who for the third time this season had a three-goal game.

The Bruins' game will be one of five National League tilts this week end. Tonight Canadiens will play at Toronto and Chicago at Detroit. Tomorrow night Toronto and Detroit will repay their visits to their visitors of tonight.

Pleased with the team's showing against Toronto on Thanksgiving Night, Manager Art Ross has announced no changes in his lineup. This means that the improved third line of Armand Gaudreault, Art Jackson, and Paul Gladu will stay intact, with the other two lines and defense remaining the same.

The Rangers will come here saddened by the announcement that their star right winger, Bryan Hextall, will not be able to cross the border for hockey this winter. Hex must stay on his farm, which deprives Manager Lester Patrick of a 20-goal producer a year.

Rangers are currently in fifth place, one notch below the Bruins. In their line-up are two former Bruins, Ab De Marco and Charley Scherza, the latter having returned to the ice game this winter after a serious injury a year ago. Ken McAuley, who saw more rubber than any other goalie in National League history last winter—310 goals slipped by him in 50 games—is back in the nets, and Ott Heller and Bob Dill form the starting defense.

Phil Watson has been returned by Canadiens to the Rangers and he is flanked as starting center by Hank Goldup and Walter Atanas, a rookie up from the American League. Hal Hooper and Fred Thurier are two more rookies who have been promoted from the minors, and they join such familiar Rangers as Kilby Macdonald, Bucko McDonald, Knobby Warwick, and Joe Shack.

Next week the Bruins hop into a busy schedule that sees them make a flying trip to Chicago. After playing Detroit Red Wings here Tuesday night they grab the rattlers for the Windy City, where they will face the Hawks in Chicago Stadium Thursday night. They then whip home to play Toronto here again on Sunday, Dec. 3, and wind up the brief flurry against Canadiens here at the Garden Dec. 5.

The Olympics will be a busy club, too, for next week they will be called upon to play four games in five days. They travel to Washington on Tuesday and to Philadelphia on Wednesday. Thursday they have off, but on Friday and Saturday they will be home to play a two-game series at the Garden with the Baltimore Blades, Eddie Shore's farm club. This will mark the Blades' initial visit of the season to Boston.

Boston Yanks Out Against Redskins In Sunday Contest

Keyed up over the announcement that Herb Kopf had been made permanent head coach, the Boston Yanks will attempt to turn in the National Football League upset of the year by taking the favored Redskins into camp down in Washington tomorrow.

The unpredictable Yanks, fresh from their well-earned triumph over the Brooklyn Tigers last week, have been priming for this Washington tilt all week. The players feel that they should have tied the Redskins last month when they dropped a 21-14 decision in Boston and intend proving that the closeness of that affair was no accident.

Actually, the Yanks have come a very long way since that game. It was after this tussle with the Skins that Coach Herb Kopf decided on revising his offense. The basic "Q-T" attack which he had planned did not click because of the fact that the personnel he had did not work into the system.

Instead of being stubborn and insisting that his attack was perfect, Kopf revised his "Q-T" to include spreads and semi-spreads so that he could add deception to his offense. The results have been most gratifying. The Yanks really looked like an offensive machine in their last four games, which included two clashes with Brooklyn and singles with the Bears and Giants.

Eagles-Holy Cross End Local Season

The Boston College Eagles tuned up for Boston's intercollegiate football final with Holy Cross at Fenway Park tomorrow by working out in a snowstorm yesterday on Alumni Field.

Several starting berths were still in question as this went to press. It will be either Jim Casey or Bill Reardon at fullback, while Charley Englert and Tom Seymour continue their battle for the quarterback post. Otherwise, the Eagles' backfield will have Tom Carney at right half and Joe Elliot at left.

Ends will be Henry Michelowicz and Cyril Bowdring; Ed King and Burt Barrett will be the tackles; Co-Captain Pete Aleyko and Ed Kehoe will be the guards, and Co-Captain George Donelan will be at center.

West Coast Hockey

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25 (AP)—Organized ice hockey returns tonight after a lapse of several years, as San Francisco and Oakland, new entries in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, meet here in their opening game of the season.

Buffalo Bisons Win Another Game From St. Louis Outfit 3-0

By the Associated Press

Buffalo's first visit to St. Louis produced two victories in the eastern division for the Bisons, but only more trouble for the newest entry in President Maurice Podoloff's circuit.

The Flyers haven't won since Oct. 31 while losing six and playing one tie and the Buffalo club didn't help any with a 4-2 decision Tuesday and a 3-0 shutout win last night.

It was the second blanking for the St. Louis six and both times Goalie Nadon of the Bisons did the trick.

Ken Kilrea set up the Bisons' first score in the second period on a pass to Len Halderson who poked to Davidson for the tally. George Bootman and Nick Leger put on the clinchers, to the dismay of 5,901 paying fans, in the third session.

Kenesaw M. Landis

Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who passed on at Chicago early this morning, had been commissioner of organized baseball since 1921 and one of the country's outstanding sports leaders.

It was just a week ago that a special major-league committee recommended that at the expiration of his current contract on Jan. 12, 1945, he be offered new seven-year papers.

During his tenure as commissioner of baseball, he ruled the national pastime with an iron hand, calling into play his years of experience on the Federal court bench. Long before he accepted the commissioner's appointment, Landis was an ardent baseball fan, intimate with players, managers and club owners.

Coming along as he did during baseball's darkest hour, immediately following the now almost forgotten 1919 Black Sox scandal, it is the opinion of most big league officials that Landis actually saved the game from total collapse. During his office he worked toward one goal—the removal of the gambling influence from big league parks.

Even though the club owners did not always see eye-to-eye with Landis's decisions, they were forced to admit that his moves were directed first of all toward the future of the game. Personalities never influenced his decisions. He played no favorites. One of his favorite comebacks to the occasional protests of the club owners was: "I didn't make the rules. You did. I'm simply here to enforce them." And he did.

The magnates must now tackle the problem of a successor to Landis, a decision which must be given long and careful consideration, if it hasn't already. Among those prominent figures in the recent past rumored in line for the post are the following: Rear Admiral Theobald, James A. Farley, Presidents Ford Frick of the National League and William Harridge of the American, General Marshall and General Arnold.

It has been thought among baseball critics that Farley, former Postmaster General, has the inside track because of his many years of interest in the game as a fan.

Mike Turnesa Leads Field At Portland

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 25 (AP)—The forgotten man of the tournament, Mike Turnesa of White Plains, N. Y., was leading the Portland Open today as a crack field of professionals and amateurs teed off in the third round of the 72-hole open, $15,500 War Bonds event.

Mike, one of the seven Turnesa brothers of the links and a veteran of the sport, was completely overlooked when the firing started two days ago. Less spectacular than many of his fellow pros, he put together the two most consistent rounds for a 36-hole total of 142 and the No. 1 position in the parade.

Heavy footing underneath and greens made more tricky by water failed to affect Turnesa's game. He racked up a 36—35—71 first round to take second place. Identical nine-hole scores yesterday enabled him to pass the opening day's leader, Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Virginia.

Snead Trails

Snead, just out of the Navy and the main attraction of the tournament, trailed Turnesa by two shots as he went into the third round. After a two-under-par 70 for the first day, Slammin' Sam lost his putting touch yesterday to take a 74, for a 36-hole total of 144.

Only Turnesa had shaded par figures (35—37—72) at the halfway mark and Snead had equaled it.

Behind these two were Zell Eaton, long-time competitor, seldom winner, now registered from Los Angeles, and Harry Bassler, chunky Culver City, Calif., entry. Eaton's efforts resulted in 72—73—145, while Bassler coupled a pair of 73's for his 146.

Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, biggest money winner of the year and twice a former national champion, had a 36-hole total of 147. He shared the spot with Denny Shute of Akron, Ohio, onetime British Open winner as well as a twice P. G. A. title holder; Jack Gage, slim little Santa Barbara player who recently turned pro and once wore the California amateur crown; and Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y.

Farther Back

Far back and with only the slimmest chances of getting a crack at the first prize of $2,666 in War Bonds were some of the biggest guns in the pro gang. They included Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind., 1944 National P. G. A. champion with 149; Harold McSpaden of Philadelphia second high money winner of the year, with 151, and two time former National Open champ, Ralph Guldahl of San Diego, with 153.

Duration U. S. Open kingpin, Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was hopelessly outclassed at 159, but he said it was about as he expected, after being out of play for six weeks and now breaking in a new set of clubs.

The amateur brigade was headed by Ed Lowery, San Francisco, and Harry Umbinetti of Seattle. Umbinetti is a former Washington State amateur winner and Lowery once held the Massachusetts State simonpure title while a resident of Boston.

The field was trimmed to the low scoring 51 pros and 28 amateurs for the last two rounds, the final 18 to be played Sunday.

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November 22, 1944

It is hereby ordered: That notice be given by the petitioner to all persons interested, and any objections may be filed with the Commissioners at the public hearing to be held at the office of the Building Commissioner, 907 City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, December 5, 1944, at 10.00 o'clock A. M. This petition is to be published in the Boston Daily Record and The Christian Science Monitor and copies of same to be filed with the Building Commissioner.

JAMES H. MOONEY
Building Commissioner
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Apply BACHRACH, 44 Hunt Street, Newton, Mass.

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BOOKKEEPER

Capable of taking charge of accounts receivable for a Boston firm; state experience and salary desired. Box B-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Companion-housekeeper for elderly woman; Christian Scientist preferred; some care; small apt. near center, beach, commuting distance Boston; free time; salary arranged. Box N-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL housework, light cooking, private small house, own rm., bath; experienced, white Protestant or Christian Scientist preferred; country in summer. Kingsbridge 3-0272, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER for one adult and partial care child. Private room and bath, privileges of fine home. New York City. MO. 2-0729.

A COMPETENT general housekeeper-cook, white or colored Christian Scientist preferred; good wages. 2 adults. N. Y. C. Phone RH 4-1784.

HOUSEKEEPER — for family of three; no laundry; congenial home. Call after 7 p. m. 30-26 Murray Lane, Flushing, N. Y. FL 9-0747.

PRACTICAL baby's nurse; 2 boys,—2 yrs., 6 mos.; attractive home country; $25; refs. Mrs. John B. Hannum, Unionville, Pa. Phone 786.

HOUSEKEEPER cook wanted; plain cooking; 2 adults and 2 children; nice atmosphere in home. Call Bigelow 7354, Newton, Mass.

FASHION ARTIST, preferably Traphagen trained, to instruct; state salary. Write Box T-20, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

BEAUTY PARLOR, Scarsdale, N. Y., wishes young woman as all-around operator, $35.00 (5 days weekly). SCARSDALE 5777.

RECEPTIONIST, fashion firm, typing, filing, delightful surroundings, $25. Write Box T-22, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

DRAPING, dressmaker instructor, trade experience. Permanent. Write Box T-21, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

COOK and nursemaid, 2 adults and 4 school-age children in Waban (Mass.). No laundry. Bigelow 5544.

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MIAMI, FLA.—Experienced nurse (Christian Scientist) desires position in rest home for Christian Scientists or as companion housekeeper; can drive car; good home appreciated more than high wages. Address Box 97, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg.

POSITION wanted New York City by woman having 14 years' experience in group work and individual counseling and Master's degree in Guidance and Personnel. Write Box T-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady stenographer, 2 years' legal experience, now employed, desires change; former downtown New York City; Christian Scientist. Write Box G-30, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY—College graduate, experience with dramatics and music, can take shorthand, desires permanent position. Box F-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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The man we seek should be a capable copy writer, know how to originate and produce sound promotional material, and be familiar with newspaper or magazine circulation methods. He should have executive experience and know how to take over supervision of a newspaper or magazine circulation promotion. He should be a young man, whose career is still ahead of him. He must be a Christian Scientist. A position with excellent post-war opportunities is now open for such a man. Write Box X-30, Suite 2900, 333 North Mich. Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dairy Farm Mgr. Wanted

Excellent opportunity for honest and industrious man experienced in handling of dairy cows and a knowledge of cropping; salary and share profit arrangement. Write giving complete details and references. Box B-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHECKING CLERK

House Service Dept. of Boston Y.M.C.A. 316 Huntington Ave. Permanent work. 3-11 p. m. References required. Experience not necessary. Apply weekdays after 1 p. m. See Mr. Bourgeois.

NIGHT watchman for private school for boys of excellent character; write qualifications, age and family. W. M. Measham, FARM AND TRADE SCHOOL, Boston 4, Mass.

INSTRUMENT ENGINEER

Man familiar with gages and recorders, capable of development work. State experience, and salary desired. Manufacturing concern in Boston. Box B-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FOR GIRLS WITH COLLEGE BACKGROUNDS IN SCIENCE:

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Some knowledge of filing. Must be member of The Christian Science Mother Church. Reply to Box B-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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for rapidly growing industrial firm making Electronic equipment. Excellent opportunity. Good chance for post-war security. Write Box N-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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Experienced worker for cost figuring for Boston concern; give experience and salary desired. Box B-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4 †	10	109½	109½	109½	+1
ACF-Brill Motor	1	8½	8½	8½	
Acme Steel 3a	1	64	64	64	—1
Adams Exp .15e	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Adams-Millis1¾e	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	5	38⅛	38	38⅛	
Alaska Juneau	2	6	6	6	
Alleghany Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	18	30	29½	30	+ ½
Alleg pr pf	3	56	55	56	+ ⅝
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	3	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾e	2	15	14½	15	+ ½
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	150	149	150	+1½
Allied Strs 1	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	102½	102½	102½	
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	3	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	112	112	112	
Alpha P Cem 1	2	22	22	22	
Amal Leather	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	2	98	98	98	
Am Airlines 2e	2	78¾	78½	78½	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	40	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Am Cable & Rad	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Am Can 3	3	89	88¾	89	+ ¾
Am Car & F 2½e	3	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	50	128	128	128	
Am Colortype .85e	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Am Crys S pf 6 †	20	106	106	106	+ ½
Am Distil	4	28½	28⅜	28½	
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Am & For'Pow	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	1	92½	92½	92½	+ ¾
Am & FP 7 7k	3	96	96	96	
Am & F P 2 pf	5	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
Am Hide & Leath	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	71½	71½	71½	
Am Ice	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	7	22½	22½	22⅜	
Am M&Fdy .80	10	20¼	19¾	20	— ½
Am NewsCo1.80 †	10	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	5	52¾	52¼	52½	+ ½
Am P&L $5 pf	3	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .40	10	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .80	4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	140	74¾	74	74¾	+ ⅞
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Am Smelt & R 2	2	39	39	39	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7†	130	158¾	158⅛	158¾	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	25½	25½	25½	
Am Stores 1	5	17	17	17	
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	47½	47¼	47¼	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
Am Sum Tob 2e	1	29	29	29	
Am Tel & Tel 9	7	164½	164⅛	164½	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	3	65¾	65½	65¾	
Am Tob pf 6	190	144	143¾	144	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	2	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Am Viscose 2	1	42	42	42	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Wool pf 12k	3	93⅞	93	93	—1
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	5	51	51	51	+ ½
Anaconda Cop1½e	35	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¾e †	50	33	32¼	33	+ ¾
Armstrong Cork 1	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	6	6⅛	6	6	
Artloom Corp .40	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Assc D Gds1p6	120	110	109	109	
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	60	109	109	109	+1
Atch T & S F 6	11	68¾	68¾	68¾	
Atl Coast Line 3e	21	39⅛	38¾	39	— ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	6	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
Atl Refining 1½e	14	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
Atl Ref pf 4 †	50	111	111	111	—1
Atlas Powd3¼ae †	30	61	61	61	+ ⅜
Aust Nichols	13	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10e	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct1½e	15	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	15	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Balt & Ohio pf	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	10	18⅛	18	18	
Beat Cr pf 4¾ †	40	109	109	109	+ ¼
Beech Airc 1e	33	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1e	2	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½e	2	45⅛	45	45	
Best Foods 1e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	4	62	61¾	62	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	48	48	48	
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	23	2 7/8	23	
Boeing Airplane 2e	19	17⅛	17	17¼	+ ¼
Borden Co 1.20e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Braniff Airw .60	3	19	19	19	+ ¼
Brew Gp Am 2½e	1	51	51	51	
Bridgeport Br 1	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Briggs Mfg 2	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	2	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
Brklyn Un Gas ½e	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
Brown Shoe 2	2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
Brunswick-Balke 1	2	23⅛	23	23	
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	7	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Budd MfgS5pf5 †	50	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ½e	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge 1.80	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
BurlingMills2.10e	3	39½	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Burling pf 5	1	110	110	110	+2¼
Burr Add Mach .60	5	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Bush Term ¾ae	4	6	6	6	
BushTB pf 3½k †	10	65½	65½	65½	
Butler Bros .60	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
Butler Br pf 1½	2	30½	30⅜	30½	
Byers AM Co ½e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
C					
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .60	1	6½	6½	6½	
Canad Pacific 1e	8	10⅛	10	10	
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Carrier Corp	12	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾ae	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	47½	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
Celanese Corp 1½a	11	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ½
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
Celotex Corp ½a	3	14	14	14	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	40	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½a	13	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
Cent Foundry	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Certain-teed Prod	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf †	80	129¼	128⅝	129¼	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	8	48	47⅞	48	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	34	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill A 2e	24	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
Chi Grt West	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Chi & N W 5e	100	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅝
Chi & NWpf .20e	79	52¼	50⅞	52½	+1¾
Childs Co	20	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	6	88⅞	88½	88½	— ½
City I&F 1.20	6	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
City Invest pf †	10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
Clark Equip 3	2	45⅛	45	45	— ¼
Clev El Il pf 4½ †	60	112	112	112	
Cluett Pea 1½e	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
Colgate-Palm ½a	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Col B'cast A1.80e	1	32¾	32¼	32¼	
Colum G&El .20e	71	4	4	4	
Col pf G&E 6 pf 6		92	92	92	
Colum Pict ½e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	94	94	94	+1
Coml Credit 2	5	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅝
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	6	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅜
Coml Solvents .30e	17	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
Comm Ed 1.40	10	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
Comw'lth&South	32	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 33¼k	7	92¼	92	92¼	+ ¼
Conde Nast 1e	3	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Congoleum Nairn1a	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	—1
Cons Edison 1.60	8	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
Con Film pf 1k	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ¼
Cons Laund .85e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	4	30½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 2	4	16⅞	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	4	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Container Cp 1½e	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Cont Can 1	2	37½	37½	37½	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	48½	48½	48½	— ¼
Cont Motors .60	2	8	8	8	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	6	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ¼
Cont Steel ¾ae	2	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	1	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	20	54	54	54	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	2	60¾	60	60	— ½
Cornell-D-E .60e	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
Coty Interna †	3	31½	31½	31½	
Crane Co 1a	6	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	10	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜	— ¼
Crosley Corp 1	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	90	102¾	103½	103½	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	4	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3e	3	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
Cuba R R pf †	60	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
Cudahy Pack .30e	2	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	126	126	126	+1
Curtis Pub pr-pf3a	2	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ¼
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	23	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	6	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	677,880
1944 volume to date	227,704,848
1943 volume to date	256,858,405

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cutler Ham 1½e	3	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
D					
DavisonChem 1¼e	1	15½	15⅜	15½	
Deere & Co 2e	8	40	40	40	
Dens-Wem G 1¼ae	3	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ¾
Del & Hudson	9	32	31¾	32	+1¼
Del Lack & West	3	7½	7½	7½	
Detroit Edi 1.20	2	20½	20⅜	20½	
Devoe&RayA 1a †	20	39	39	39	+1
DiamMatch pf1½	2	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	9	35	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	20	48½	48½	48½	
Dome Mines 1.20h	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	1	64½	64½	64½	— ¼
Duplan Corp .40e	1	17¼	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
duPont deN 5¼ae	4	154	153¾	154	+ ½
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	20	114	114	114	
E					
Eagle Pich Ld .60	2	13	13	13	
Eastern Air L	2	36	36	36	— ½
East S Stl .20e	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
East Kodak pf6 †	10	185	185	185	—4
Eaton Mfg 3	4	49½	49¼	49¾	— ¼
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
El Auto-Lite 2	3	43	43	43	— ¼
Elec Boat 1½e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
El Power & Lt	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	88	87⅜	88	+1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	95	94¼	95	+1¼
EmersonElMfg.55e	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	18	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	20	102½	102½	102½	
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	40	104	103½	104	+ ½
Erie R R ct 1	4	11⅜	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¼
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
EvansProducts ⅜e	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	39½	39½	39½	— ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	18	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅞
Farns Tel & Rad	6	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
FedMng&Sm 3½ae	5	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
Federat D Strs1½	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	30	104	104	104	+1
Ferro Enam ¾ae	4	23¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
First Nat Strs2½	1	43½	43½	43½	
Flintkote .90e	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	3	31½	31½	31½	
Food Mach 1.40	1	60½	60½	60½	
Foster Wheel ½e	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
FranciscoSugar½e	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Frank Simon pf †	70	123	114	123	7⅛10½
FruehaufTpf4½ †	30	113¾	113¾	113¾	
G					
Gair Robert .30g	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 3 †	10	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	6	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	5	51¾	51¼	51¾	+ ¾
Gen Bronze .80e	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	6	6	6	
Gen Cable A	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Gen Cable pf7k †	60	115⅛	115	115	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	8	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4¾ †	60	111½	111½	111½	
Gen G & El A	14	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
Gen Mills 4	2	115	115	115	— ½
Gen Motors 3	28	61½	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅜
Gen Out Adv ½e	6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Gen P Ink pf 4½	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	2	45½	45¼	45⅜	— ¼
Gen Real&Ut(new)	6	2½	2½	2½	
Gen Refract .90e	3	20	20	20	— ¼
Gen Shoe 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Gen S Gst pf 6k	† 450	107¼	104⅜	104¾	—2¼
Gen Tel 1.60	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Gen TimeIn pf6 †	50	110½	110½	110⅝	—1
Gillette Saf R .80	2	12½	12½	12½	
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
Gimbel Bros .90e	2	20	20	20	
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	3	103½	103½	103½	
Glidden Co .90e	4	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 160	150	150	150	
Goodrich BF 2	5	49½	49½	49½	— ½
Goodyear T&R 2	10	46⅛	45¾	45¾	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	110¾	110¾	11	¾
Graham-Paige Mot	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Grand Union ¾ae	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Grant W T 1.40	1	40½	40½	40½	
Grant W T pf 1	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Gt North Ry pf 2e	7	41⅝	41½	41½	— ⅛
Grevhound Corp 1	24	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Grumm AirCn 1½e	6	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅝
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	58	57⅞	58	+ ¼
H					
Hamil Watch ¾ae	1	15	15	15	
Hall WF Print 1	3	20¾	20¼	20¾	+1
Harb-Walker 1	1	17	17	17	
Hayes Mfg	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5 †	10	107½	107½	107½	
Hecht Co 1.20	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Holland Furn 2	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅝
Holly Sugar 1	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	6	42	42	42	
Houd-Hers A 2½	2	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅝
HoustonL&P 3.60	7	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ½
Houston Oil	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Howe Sound 1½e	4	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅝
Hudson Motor 40	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	13	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
I					
Illinois Central	14	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	6	37¼	37½	37½	
Inger-Rand 6	1	107	107	107	+ ½
Inland Steel 4⅓e	1	81	81	81	+ ¼
Interchem 4½ pf	100	105	105	105	+ ¼
Intercon Rubber 1g	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Int Min & Ch 1½e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Int BusMachine6a	2	186	185½	186	
Int Harvest2.60a	10	77	77	77	
Int Harvester pf7†	19	178½	178½	178½	+ ½
Int Nick Can 1.60	17	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can pf7†	12	135	135	135	
Int Paper	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼
Int Paper pf 5	2	90	89¾	89¾	
Int RyCAPf1¾k †	40	80¾	80¾	80¾	—1
Int Tel & Tel	8	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
Island Crk Coal 2	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
J					
Jewel Tea 1a	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Jewel Tea pf 4¼	2	112	112	112	
Johns Manv 2¾e	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Jones & L Stl 2	8	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Jones&LStl pf A 5	3	74½	74½	74½	
Jones&LStl pf B5	2	82	82	82	— ¼
Joy Mfg .80e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
K					
Kan City South	39	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅜
Kan City Sou pf2e	5	24⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
Kayser J 1.10e	1	24½	24½	24½	
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Kennecott C 2½e	19	25⅜	25	35¼	
Kimberly-Cl 1½ae	6	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
Kresge SS 1a	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
L					
Laclede Gas pf †	130	92½	91	92½	+ ½
Lehigh C & N 1e	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	31	31¾	31	31⅝	+1
LehmanCorp1.20a	4	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝	
Lerner Stores 2½	2	53½	53	53½	+1
Lib-O-F-Glass 2e	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	
LibbyMcN&L ¼ae	3	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
Liggett&My B 3a	1	78	78	78	
Liggett&My pf7 †	90	180½	180½	180½	+ ½
LimaLocomo 1½ae	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ¾
Link Belt 2	4	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+ ¾
Lion Oil Ref 1	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	2	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
LockheedAirc 1½e	28	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
Loew's Inc 2a	5	71⅝	71½	71⅝	
Lone Star Cn 1¾ae	2	49	48¾	49	+ ¼
Long-BLumb .20k	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Lorillard P 1e	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
M					
MacAnd&F 1.55e	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks 3e	8	46⅞	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Macy R H 2a	5	30	30	30	— ⅛
Mad Sq Gar 1	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar ½ae	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Marine Midl .16a	9	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	54.9	Prev. day	55.1
Month ago	54.7	Year ago	47.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
MarketStRyprpf †	20	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Marshall Field .80	3	18½	18½	18½	
Martin GL 3	9	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Martin-Parry .30e	12	10⅜	1 1/4	10⅜	— ¼
Masonite Corp 1	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¾
Master Elec 1.40	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Mathieson Alk 1	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
May Dept Strs 3	1	63	63	63	+ ½
Maytag Co	31	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
McGraw Hill .80	7	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
McKess&Rob 1.40	5	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ¼
McKes & R pf 4	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .60	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Melville Shoe 2	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
Mengel Co .40e	2	13½	13½	13¾	
Mengel Spt 2½ †	20	51½	51½	51½	— ½
Mesta Mach 2½	6	35	34⅞	35	
Miami Copper ½e	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Mid ContPet1.40e	2	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Midl StlP 1pf8 †	10	143¼	143½	143½	
Minn-HoneyRegle	4	43½	43	43	
Minn-Moline	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Minn&StLRy 2e	1	52	52	52	+ ½
Minn StP&SSM A	34	16½	16¾	16¼	+ ⅛
Minn StP&SSM B	2	17⅛	1⅛	17⅛	
Mission Corp1¾e	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Mo-Kan Texas pf	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
Mohawk Carpet 2	6	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Monarch M 2¾ae	1	23½	23½	23½	—1
Monsanto Ch 2¾ae	1	81	81	81	
Mons pf B 4½ †	4	114	114	114	+ ¾
Montgom Ward 2	10	52¾	52⅜	52½	+

Soldiers Hit Draft Policy In Canada

OTTAWA, Nov. 25 (AP)—Canadian home-defense soldiers billeted in British Columbia paraded in defiant protest last night after Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King staked his Government on his new policy of partial conscription for overseas service. The policy already had preciptated violent demonstrations and political defections in Quebec.

Nearly 1,000 soldiers from the military camp near Vernon, paraded through the streets of the town shouting "down with conscription," and a captain was reported struck down by the marchers when he attempted to halt them.

Forming spontaneously at the camp after radiocasts which said members of the 6th division stationed there would be among the first to be sent overseas, the parade swelled as the marchers streamed four abreast past the administration buildings and toward the town.

Brush Aside Officers

The marchers also reportedly brushed aside a lieutenant with the captain, shouting "conscript wealth and industry as well as manpower." The streets were lined with silent civilians and a scattering of soldiers who took no part in the demonstration.

Quebec was relatively quiet yesterday as provincial Premier Maurice Duplessis, in the face of earlier disturbances by draft-age youths, called for "respect for the laws of the country" and appealed to the people of the province to work "for national unity in considering the point of view of the other side."

Prime Minister King announced he would open a debate in Parliament Nov. 27 on a vote-of-confidence motion, and he appeared to have won control of the cabinet end of the crisis at least for the week end.

He told the House of Commons he had received the resignation of Air Minister C. G. Power in protest against the conscription policy, but he said he did not wish to recommend its acceptance to the Governor-General until he had considered the matter further.

Maurice Bourget, Quebec Liberal, last night joined three other Quebec members who left the Government benches over the issue, but a wholesale defection of the 60-odd Quebec members apparently was temporarily forestalled.

Plan Outlined

Defense Minister Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton told the Commons that the first 10,000 troops to be sent overseas in December and January under the new Government ruling would be made up of 7,500 fully-trained infantrymen and 2,500 well advanced in training. This group was to come from the drafted home army which heretofore could not be used outside the western hemisphere except on a voluntary basis.

At Winnipeg, Brig. R. A. MacFarlane, who opposed continuance of voluntary recruiting and resigned as Commander of Military District 10 only a few hours before the Government announced the change in policy, said 99 per cent of Canadian Army officers consider "overall conscription the only way to handle an Army."

Eisenhower Says G. I.'s Will Buy Sixth Loan Bonds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—American armies in Europe, even in the midst of large-scale fighting, will buy bonds in the Sixth War Loan.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said in an unexpected letter to Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, made public today by the Treasury:

"I would appreciate it if you would inform the President that we will go full out to support the drive."

The letter was written Nov. 14. General Eisenhower also said:

"I think that our over-all results will be good although, of course, it is quite difficult to reach everyone when an army is in contact with the enemy on such a wide front as ours."

Treasury officials said the letter was unsolicited and was not written with the idea of publication.

Bond Drive Gains

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The gigantic home-front assignment of borrowing $5,000,000 from Mr. and Mrs. America was moving forward last night—with $563,000,000, against an individual quota of $5,000,000,000, snug in the vault.

This figure, announced by Treasury officials enthusiastic over yesterday's news from the field, represents money paid by individuals and actually deposited to the credit of the Treasury through Nov. 22.

Reports of additional sales in the Sixth War Loan Drive were pouring into the Treasury—sales that probably won't show up importantly in the national totals until next week.

Besides the $5,000,000,000 quota for individuals, $9,000,000,000 must be drawn from corporations for an over-all goal of $14,000,000,000. No corporation figures will be announced until after Dec. 1, the issue date of various securities designed for corporate investment.

The drive began Nov. 20 and will last four weeks, until Dec. 16.

Utica Road to Merge Into Dela., Lackawanna

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a merger of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railway into the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

The D. L. & W., which has operated the 91-mile-long Utica road under lease since 1870, said the merger would permit a reduction of fixed charges and settlement of pending tax litigation. The merger, the company stated, is part of a program to merge into the D. L. & W. the properties of all its leased lines.

To effect the merger the D. L. & W. was authorized to issue certificates of deposit representing 37,039 shares of Utica company capital stock and to issue $3,703,900 of Utica division mortgage bonds.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Joins Blaw-Knox

Paul M. Mueller

Widely known mechanical engineer, who will become chief engineer in charge of development for the Blaw-Knox Company. Mr. Mueller has been associated in an engineering and administrative capacity with Nebraska Power Company, Pratt & Whitney, Hartford Machine Screw Company, General Cable Company, and Revere Copper and Brass Company.

SEC Approves United Corp. Plan in Part

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has conditionally approved the United Corporation's plan to offer portfolio securities in exchange for 1,123,374 outstanding shares of $3 cumulative preference stock.

If the company filed within 10 days amendments raising the amount of cash to be paid in exchange for each share from $5 to $6 and making other minor changes, the plan may become effective, the SEC said.

Counsel for United has indicated that the proposed changes are acceptable to the company.

Under the amended plan, holders of about 45 per cent of the preference stock would be offered 1.8 shares of common stock in the Philadelphia Electric Company plus $6 cash for each share during an exchange period of not less than 15 days. The exchange period may not be extended beyond 45 days without the consent of the commission.

If more than 1,123,374 preference shares are offered, holders who have offered 100 shares or fewer will receive their full allotment and a prorate distribution will be made among those offering more than 100 shares.

Philadelphia Electric is expected to yield earnings equal to $1.44 per share this year and to pay $1.20 per share of common stock. As a postwar average, after the elimination of excess profits taxes, the commission estimated earnings of from $1.70 to $1.80 per share and dividends of from $1.50 to $1.60.

The market value of the "package" (the 1.8 shares of Philadelphia common and $6 cash) is more than $42 on the basis of stock-exchange quotations, the commission said. Applying 6 and 6½ per cent rates of capitalization to the prospective earnings average, the indicated value would be between $53.07 and $60, the opinion said.

On June 30, the $3 preference stock had accumulated arrears amounting to $5.25 per share. In case of liquidation, the $3 stock has a preference of $50 a share over the common stock, plus accumulated arrears.

The SEC's opinion said that only partial compliance with provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act will be accomplished through the plan but termed it a "step in the right direction."

Cotton Group Hits Federal Parity Price Plan as Disrupting

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25 (AP)—The board of directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange said in its annual report today that the Government's parity price program has placed the cotton merchant "practically on a treadmill."

The report said Government loans on cotton for the 1943-44 season was first set at 90 per cent of parity, then raised to 92½ per cent and finally set at 85 per cent.

Because of this, the report added, "the cotton merchant was practically on a treadmill and found it difficult to maintain his business equilibrium."

"The most serious blow," the board declared, "came on Sept. 24, 1944, when the War Food Administration announced that it would purchase through the Commodity Credit Corporation from farmer producers at parity prices "the cotton of the 1944 crop for which a loan schedule has been announced and which may be placed in acceptable storage and tendered to it."

The report said that this policy "would gravely disrupt, if not destroy, the long established trade channels for marketing the crop," and added that since Sept. 25, the futures business "came to a virtual standstill and has continued to reflect greatly decreased volume since that time."

Fewer Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—There were 13 business failures in the week ended Nov. 16, against 22 the previous week and 29 in the corresponding week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The drop was sharpest in manufacturing, where the number of concerns failing fell from seven a week ago to one.

N. E. Telephone Dividend

Directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of $1.50 a share, payable December 30, to stock of record December 8.

Coal Industry Sees Output Meeting Essential Demands

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The question of keeping warm this winter is not such a burning one to the householder. While strikes and manpower shortages have kept the coal industry from reaching the tonnage goals set for it by Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes, certain developments have reassured the public about its heating problems.

One of these is that anthracite production has been boosted substantially over last year, the increase being about 2¾ million tons. Another is that with industrial production falling, due to the fact that the peak of war demand has been passed except in certain categories, such as explosives and trucks, there will be more bituminous coal available for heating residences, apartment houses, and hotels.

Deficit Supplied by Inventory

This does not mean that restrictions will be lifted or that consumers throughout the nation generally can get all the fuel of some particular type they want. Coal quotas set at seven eighths of normal are not likely to be altered. For while hard coal output is said to be at the highest rate in 14 years, soft coal production is estimated by Mr. Ickes to be 16,000,000 tons short of requirements. The deficit may be made up to some extent by expanded output, but much of the needed fuel will have to come out of inventory.

Spokesmen in the bituminous coal industry say that coal stocks are sufficient to meet essential needs, though stockpiles in the late summer were 14 million tons less than the year before. Stockpiles on Aug. 1 were put at 61 million tons, which was a gain of about 10 million tons from April 1, 1944. It is estimated by the industry that consumption for 1944 will not exceed 620,000,000 tons, which would be 25,000,000 tons more than used in 1943. If output in the last four months of 1944 averages the same as in the eight months to Sept. 1, total 1944 production will be 632,000,000 tons, or comfortably more than the 620,000,000-ton goal set by the SFA.

Bituminous First in Homes

Anthracite output last year was 60,300,000 tons, about the same as in 1942, but far below the 80 million tons in 1927 or the record figure of 100 million tons in 1917. This type of fuel is particularly favored in New England, which in the first eight months of this year received 5,000,000 tons, or 300,000 tons more than in the like period of 1943.

Bituminous coal for home heating throughout the nation at large still carries off the honors. A survey in 1940 showed that 33 per cent of all dwelling units used soft coal, with wood next at 23 per cent. Anthracite was third at nearly 13 per cent, followed by gas in 11 per cent of the dwellings, fuel oil 10 per cent, coke 3.8 per cent, and other oils 1.2 per cent.

To what degree bituminous and anthracite will retain or enlarge their markets depends not only upon the availability and price of competing fuels, but upon research work which will make coal for home heating as desirable as oil or gas. Already a low-cost, smokeless, space-heating unit, burning bituminous coal, has been built that is reported to give 50 per cent more heat and 33 per cent less ash than the ordinary coal stove, and will consume the gases and smoke that ordinarily go up the chimney. It is three feet high, two feet square, and is scheduled to comfortably heat a four- or five-room house. Such developments and cheaper automatic stokers should aid the coal industry to hold or even enlarge its markets.

Greater Efficiency

Another development favorable to the bituminous coal industry is the important improvements made in mechanical cleaning of the fuel. Fifteen years ago or so only about 5 per cent of the soft coal output was cleaned mechanically, but now some 25 per cent undergoes that process. This has increased fuel efficiency to an extent equivalent to saving 100 million tons a year compared with 25 years ago. To illustrate: utilities which in 1919 needed 3.22 pounds of coal to produce one kilowatt hour of electric energy used only 1.34 pounds to perform the same work in 1941. And the railroads in that year could haul a ton of freight 1,000 miles with 111 pounds of coal, against 164 pounds 25 years earlier.

Of course, wages will have an important effect on the ability of the soft coal industry to compete with other heating products. Labor in recent years has been able to command more for its services. In the past decade, average hourly earnings have more than doubled, according to the United States Department of Labor.

Mechanization Cuts Costs

As labor takes about 60 per cent of the coal dollar, the industry has been under the necessity of pushing mechanization to hold down costs. Even so, more than half the coal loaded underground was still done by hand in 1943. Whereas 22 million tons were loaded mechanically and 459 million by hand in 1928, 250 million tons were loaded by machines and 269 million by hand in 1943. This trend will probably continue when the war ends and machinery again becomes available.

If the "Little Steel" formula is broken, then wage rises in the coal industry could well follow, though they are at the highest levels now in history. If fuel oil and natural gas prices are cut after the war, this will have a detrimental effect on the coal industry, which must cut prices to compete. Over the long period, coal stands pre-eminent, because it has reserves to last possibly 3,000 to 4,000 years, whereas oil reserves are diminishing at an alarming rate and, though authorities differ, are estimated to suffice for only a few decades at the present rate of consumption.

The chances that prices for competitive fuels will be reduced do not loom large, however, since industry is preparing for boom business after reconversion. Assuming that these prices hold up, then with reasonably good demand, coal prices should stay up also.

Return to Higher Yield Levels On Tax-Exempt Bonds Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A return to higher yield levels on tax-exempt bonds is forecast by Charles P. Burgess, municipal bond analyst of Kaiser & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, in a brochure issued by that firm. This conclusion is based on the expressed belief that there will be postwar reductions in personal income and corporation income and excess profits taxes, increased borrowings by states and municipalities and a possible increase in the general level of interest rates.

The brochure points out that during the past 12 years yields on high grade state and municipal bonds have dropped from "rather generous levels to the vanishing point," citing the fact that while the investment necessary to produce an annual tax-exempt income of $10,000 from 11 high grade municipals was for many years approximately $250,000, three times this investment is now required. The decreased ratio is attributed primarily to steadily increasing Federal income taxes during the past 12 years and a shrinking supply of available tax-exempt bonds since 1941.

The study concludes that "an atmosphere conducive to the acceptance of business risks will be created after the war and that such atmosphere will certainly culminate in a speculative boom if unlimited credit is made available (witness the easy money policy of the Federal Reserve System in the middle 1920s). We believe the American people to be too restive under present economic controls to tolerate them long after the war. The logical method of controlling overexpansion is then through a tightening of the credit reins, with a consequent increase in the borrowing rate. To our mind, the permanence of the present low level of interest rates would connote a permanency of lack of speculative incentive, and we do not believe that the nation has reached so sorry a state as this."

Supplies of 'Gas' Up, Fuel Oil Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Gasoline supplies increased while light and heavy oil stores decreased in the week ended Nov. 18, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline rose 650,000 barrels to 78,741,000, compared with 78,091,000 a week earlier and 68,489,000 last year.

Supplies of light fuel oils decreased 242,000 barrels to 48,017,000, while stores of heavy fuel oils declined 698,000 to 63,301,000. Production of the former was estimated at 4,436,000, against 4,492,000 last week and 4,627,000 a year earlier, while output of the latter was placed at 8,824,000, against 9,431,000 a week ago and 8,870,000 last year.

P. & G. Completes Plans For Re-employing Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A detailed program, worked out on a positive scheduling basis, will reintegrate permanent Procter & Gamble employees returning from the armed services and place such of the 3,000 in the services who return in their jobs in the shortest possible time, company officials have announced.

Under this plan, now in operation, a regular employee in the armed forces can return to his former company location assured that the company has completed plans for returning him to his former job or another one, for which he is qualified, that is just as good or better.

It is based on carefully drawn tentative future organization charts, and developed through specific procedures for reinduction and retraining which get under way promptly when the service man reports for work.

Niagara Utility Net In 9 Months Lower

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corp. and subsidiary companies reported net income of $5,149,865.13 for the first nine months of 1944, equivalent to 23.2 cents a common share after dividend requirements and required reserves, compared with $5,530,525.17, or 28.5 a share, in the like period of 1943.

Central New York Power Corporation reported net income for the same period of $1,921,640.94, compared with $1,892,770.77 in the first nine months of 1943. Earnings per share were not announced.

Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation and subsidiary companies reported consolidated net income of $4,433,086 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $4,864,362 in the like period of 1943.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by member banks in New York City totaled $1,452,000,000 Nov. 23, an increase of $81,000,000 from a week ago and an increase of $227,000,000 from a year ago. Included is $887,000,000 loaned to purchase or carry United States Government obligations, an increase of $63,000,000 for the week.

Britain, U. S. Top Customers Of Argentina

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Argentine republic's best customers in 1942 were the United Kingdom and the United States, followed by Brazil and "other countries," the Argentine's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed.

No mention was made of exports to or imports from Germany.

The United Kingdom purchased Argentinian live stock, agricultural, forestal, mining and other products worth 601,000,000 paper pesos and the United States' purchases were valued at 510,600,000 pesos. (At the end of 1942, the peso was worth $0.237 in American money. It is now $0.245.)

Exports to the undefined "other countries" amounted to 230,700,000 pesos and to Brazil 106,100,000.

The Argentine exported 5,321,000 tons during 1942 with a value of 1,788,958,066 pesos and imported 4,516,000 tons valued at 1,274,361,593 pesos, largely from the United States, the United Kingdom and Brazil.

Leading imports were textiles, chemical products (including oils and paints) and fuel and lubricating oils.

The principal amount of internal funded debt on Dec. 31, 1942, was 4,962,293,135 pesos, including 1,658,049,800 held by "the treasury, various autonomous enterprises and The Central Bank" of the Argentine republic.

Of the 1,130,977,513 pesos in external funded debt $150,187,396 was in American dollars, 40,171,425 in pound sterling, 74,716,000 in Spanish pesetas and 78,693,200 in Swiss francs.

The report said the Argentine had outstanding external floating indebtedness in the form of treasury bills as follows: 40,000,000 Swiss francs, 179,407,025 Italian lire, $17,107,804 and 1,310,273 reichsmarks.

On Dec. 31, 1943, gold reserves held "at home" by The Central Bank amounted to 1,091,340,965 pesos. Gold abroad and foreign exchange amounted to 2,025,665,791 pesos.

The report was filed by Rodolfo Garcia Arias, minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic.

Freight Carloadings Up 3 P. C. in Week; 2 P. C. Below 1943

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that 864,373 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 18.

This was an increase of 24,884 cars, or 3.0 per cent compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 17,914 cars, or 2.0 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 27,611 cars, or 3.3 per cent compared with two years ago.

Loadings by classifications, with increase or decrease from the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	Last Wk	Pr Wk	Yr Ago
Miscell. freight	408,000	13,719	7,955
Less-than carlot mdse	108,829	777	2,483
Coal	175,567	19,725	*12,706
Grain & grain products	52,035	524	*3,020
Livestock	24,317	1,870	1,920
Forest products	41,457	1,501	*4,426
Ore	40,025	*13,529	*9,045
Coke	14,143	297	*1,075

*Decrease.

New A. A. A. Head

Henry J. Brunnier

Elected president of the American Automobile Association. Mr. Brunnier, past president of the California State Automobile Association, succeeds Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, who had been president since 1923.

Wholesale Prices Remain Unchanged In Nov. 18 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices held steady during the week ended Nov. 18, the index remaining unchanged at 104.1 per cent of the 1926 average.

Slightly higher prices for livestock, fuel, chemicals, and a seasonal advance for eggs, were offset by lower prices for corn, rye, apples, onions and potatoes.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100) Nov. 18 1944	Nov. 11 1944	P C Changes to Nov. 18, 1944, from Nov. 11	Nov. 20 1943
All commodities	*104.1	*104.1	0	+ 1.5
Farm products	124.5	124.4	+0.1	+ 2.7
Foods	104.9	104.9	0	— 0.7
Hides & leather	116.7	116.7	0	— 1.4
Textile products	98.9	98.9	0	+ 1.7
Fuel, light mtls	83.6	83.5	+0.1	+ 2.5
Metal & prod	*103.8	*103.8	0	0
Building mat'ls	116.4	116.4	0	+ 3.
Chem & allied	104.8	104.7	+0.1	+ 4.4
Housefurnish'gs	106.1	106.1	0	+ 1.8
Miscel com	93.4	93.4	0	+ 0.4
Raw materials	114.3	114.3	0	+ 2.7
Semi-mfd atcls	94.7	94.7	0	+ 1.9
Manuf'd prods	*101.2	*101.1	+0.1	+ 0.9
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.7	*99.7	0	+ 1.1
Com other than farm & foods	*98.9	*98.8	+0.1	+1.4

*Preliminary.

Alleghany Corp Nets $5.6 Million in 9 Mos.

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Alleghany Corp., holding company which controls the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway system, reported net income and gains from sale of securities during the first nine months of 1944 totaling $5,633,854.

Carried to earned surplus, this sum reduced Alleghany's deficit from $74,019,362 to $68,385,507.

The corporation reported net income, before provision for taxes, of $856,118 and net gains from sales of securities totaling $4,859,286. The latter figure includes profit of $4,829,051 on sales of common capital stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.

Grocers Ask More Descriptive Labels for Canned Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 — The housewife's right to know more about that rare rationed delicacy —canned peaches — and other foods than is conveyed in grade A, B, or C labels is motivating a campaign of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., to promote the use of "descriptive" labels.

The movement to replace alphabetical symbols with a detailed list of facts assisting the purchaser to identify the goods of his choice has made previous progress through efforts of the National Canners Association and individual manufacturers. This week, it again came to the forefront in action by the grocery group at their thirty sixth annual meeting held Nov. 21 and 22 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Stuart Peabody, director of advertising for the Borden Company, suggested that "it is time to quit talking against grade labeling and advocate, instead, a positive program." The food industry, he said, is about to spend more time studying both its customers and its products with a view toward seeing that labels give all the information the consumer is entitled to.

Speaking for one of the firms which has been a pioneer in the field of the more detailed, or "descriptive," labeling, W. P. Rogers, of the California Packing Corporation, told how surveys among women had showed that food qualities most essential to them are not covered in grade A, B or C labels. Questions such as to the symmetry of fruit, the color of tomatoes, whether peas are "tender" or "very tender," vary greatly according to individual judgment and the lighting in a room, he said.

"No symbol can sum up the attributes of a product in such a way as to convey information helping the housewife to select what best meets her needs," Mr. Rogers said in an interview. "The intangibles are left out. There is no letter to describe flavor. Descriptive labeling, on the other hand, is designed to give all the facts in plain, ordinary language so that she can judge the kind of goods she is buying."

To illustrate what might be told on a 'descriptive' label on a can of peaches, he said the information would tell whether the peaches are halved or sliced, approximately how many are contained in the can, the net weight, whether they are "yellow cling" and whether the syrup is heavy or light.

Arbitrary grading has a stifling effeect upon research, he added, and has a tendency to take away the incentive to make products better tnan the minimum standard.

While attempts to enforce grade labeling have been repeatedly made, the movement has been defeated thus far by Congress, Mr. Rogers said, although voluntary grade labeling continues.

6th War Loan Sales To Individuals For 5 Days, $563 Million

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Treasury announced yesterday total individual sales in the Sixth War Loan are $563,000,000.

The national quota for individuals in the drive which began Monday and closes Dec. 16, is $5,000,000,000. No figures for sales to corporations will be available until next week.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
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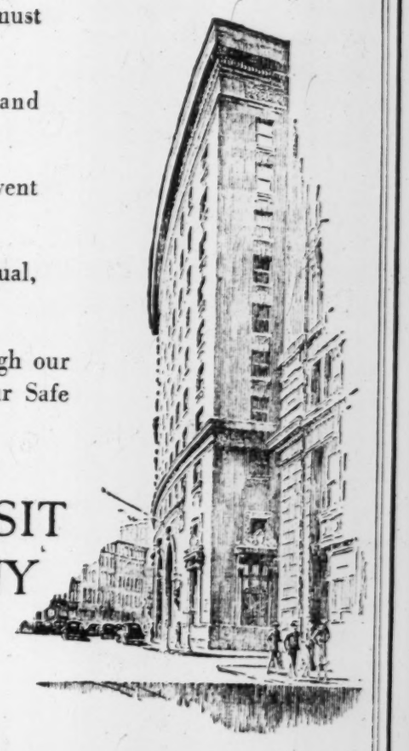

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

English Park Left 3 Days, The Right to Aid Shop Folk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—To give every shopkeeper a break, motorists in English country towns are allowed to park on the right side of the street only on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday and on the left side on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, disclosed on his return from a trip to London, Paris, and Moscow.

"This is the only instance I have heard of parking regulations being drafted for the convenience of the merchant rather than that of the motorist," he said.

At the time of reconstruction, the British, he said, will require every new theater, cinema, department store or hotel to provide parking space for its customers.

Bus Queues

Other homey information picked up by General Fleming on his trip to inquire into European plans for reconstruction were these:

In both London and Moscow, bus passengers queue up for busses, avoiding the "elbowing, jostling and mad scramble you see at Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th Street in Washington."

Russian planes have no safety straps and there is no prohibition against smoking even when landing or taking off. Their planes are heavily overloaded and take off without any preliminary warming up of the engines.

"P" Means No Parking

In Moscow a picture of a horse's head hanging over a street means no horses are allowed there. A picture of a bicycle means no bicycles allowed. The letter "P" means no parking "just the opposite of of the way we would do it."

Russian engineers are rather ashamed of the shoddiness of their prewar apartment buildings and intend to build mostly one and two-story structures with interior standardization but exterior monotony after the war.

If Stalingrad is rebuilt according to plan, it will be one of the most beautiful and convenient cities in the world.

Moscow gets the latest movies, about the same time that Washington does.

Jeeps are called "Willys" in Russia from the name plate on the front of some of them.

Women are working along the right of way, repairing Russia's railroads, in the proportion of about 10 women to one man.

Russian soldiers call Spam "Roosevelt Sausage."

Americas 'White Book' Says Argentina Abets Axis Methods

Continued from Page 1

Heniz Duffy, holding rank as a colonel of the Storm Troopers, is the second Nazi mentioned as having arrived in Argentina with an undisclosed alias.

Under the assumed name of Peter Katzmann is listed NSKK (National Socialist Motor Corps) Leader Hans Steudemann.

As Eduard Reben appears SA Sturmbannführer Dr. Rrigg, from the German city of Bochum. He is ranked as a major of the Brown Shirts.

Obituary Covers Flight

To cover the flight of Colonel Duffay, his father, Brig. Gen. Wilhelm Duffay, inserted an obituary in the German press after the colonel had been reported killed in action on the Eastern Front last February. Diamonds representing the Duffay fortune had been hidden in Amsterdam, and reportedly were taken by Colonel Duffay to Buenos Aires.

The same source stated on Nov. 18 that Dr. Karl Kramer, formerly head of the Rüstungsstab Frankreich, (Office for French Armament Industry), is waiting in Madrid for an Argentine visa. Some time ago he purchased an Argentine farm, or hacienda, where his family reportedly has already arrived.

Until 1941 Dr. Kramer was director of the Hermann Göring Werke. He then was sent to Paris as head of the office that controlled French armament industry. Shortly before the liberation of France he escaped to Barcelona. Dr. Kramer's cousin is Lieut. Gen. Kramer, air attaché with the German Embassy in Madrid.

Such transfers of Nazis to Argentina, if substantiated, might be construed as a violation of the promise made by the Argentine Government to the United Nations on Sept. 29 that "war criminals" will not be given asylum. Within the definition of what constitutes a war criminal there is possible latitude for disagreement.

Warlike Statements

The military dictatorship in Buenos Aires moved far ahead with its program for a militarized Argentina by issuing the new conscription program. Col. Juan D. Perón, Vice-President and War Minister, stated the purpose of the decree in the latest of several warlike statements made by him in recent months.

"We do not believe a nation can function," he said, "with such a lack of preparedness as would be represented by handing men their arms at the moment of going to war."

This statement raised again the question of motives behind Argentina's armament drive. Opinions expressed in numerous articles during the week were sharply divided. Whatever light might be thrown by the conscription decree is given in these main provisions:

Conscription Plans

1. Children of 12 are liable to compulsory training. Boys will be given athletics and pre-military drills. Girls at 20 will be ready for a Women's Auxiliary Service.

2. Young men of 20 years will be subject to a minimum of one year's military conscription and a maximum of two years. They remain on call, with all males, for post-conscription service to the age of 50.

3. Young husbands are exempted, in a move obviously intended to advance family growth. Argentina's population of 13,700,000 is a subject of frequent comment by the military. Brazil has 44,000,000.

A separate Air Force is to be established.

Youthful officers will be advanced to high commands. The rank of general of the Army, ordinarily established only in time of war, is assigned to the commander in chief of the Army.

Details regarding the Bolivian revolt are not yet available to indicate whether Argentina's saber-rattling and high-pressure diplomacy had anything to do with it. Seven Bolivian officers so far have been executed. The revolt, centered in the mining town of Oruro, came only a few days after an Argentine move to intimidate Bolivia had been frustrated by prompt action of the United States. The Argentines suddenly cut off half of Bolivia's wheat, making double-edged references to the military congestion on Argentine railways. By diverting a wheat ship then en route from Australia, Washington saved Bolivia from being subjected to Argentine manipulation.

During the week, indications multiplied that Argentina's request for a conference of American Foreign Ministers might not be accepted. Instead, the other American governments appeared to be moving toward a conference on postwar problems, to which Argentina would not be invited. The Argentine problem would be dealt with later.

More Study Planned On School Magazines

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 25 (AP)—The National Council of Teachers of English last night dismissed its Committee on Magazines and Newspapers, after a convention floor dispute over the Committee's report on use of the Reader's Digest in classrooms.

Disregarding a recommendation of Council President Angela M. Broening of Baltimore, Md., that the report be rejected, the Council's directors voted 92 to 4 to appoint a new committee authorized to "go further into the study of this magazine and others by high school youngsters."

The report, submitted by an eight-member committee, reviewed what it said were newspaper and magazine criticisms of the Reader's Digest, but did not make a recommendation as to use of the publication in classrooms.

Dr. Broening termed the report "condemnatory," and declared it was "insufficiently documented and not free from bias or prejudice."

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Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
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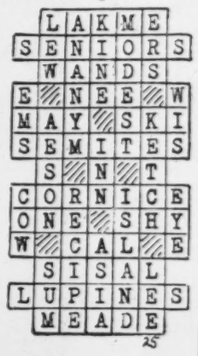
Crossword Quiz Answers



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(Continued)

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its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

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Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services ..
Theatre Booking Office ..
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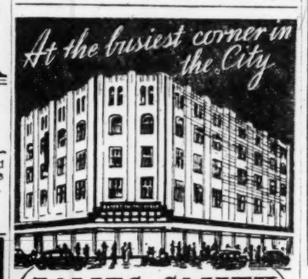
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123



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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Jennifer— By ISABELLE GROVER

Voice of G. I.'s in India

Calcutta

Approximately 50 hours of flying time spread over a month, a looping tour of the CBI theater from Kandy to Chungking, and talks with hundreds of Americans, British, Chinese, and Indians, bring the following conclusions:

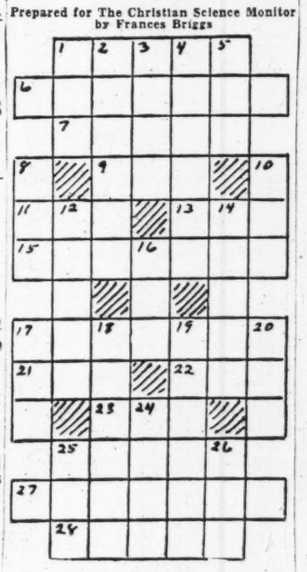
1. Every last G. I. wishes the war would end right away. That goes for British, Indians, and Chinese.
2. Every last G. I. wishes he could go someplace else to fight. It is too hot, dirty, and lonesome in India, too dirty and lonesome in China. It can't be said for sure what the British, Chinese and Indians think about going someplace else.
3. Every last G. I. believes that nobody else is fighting the war very hard except the Americans. It is fairly clear that the British, Chinese and Indians think the same thing.—A. P.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou gavest also thy good spirit to instruct them, and withheldest not thy manna from their mouth, and gavest them water for their thirst.—NEH. 9:20

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What operatic heroine is daughter of a Brahmin priest?
6—What do you call undergraduates in final year at American high schools?
7—What are the supposedly magic rods used by conjurers?
9—Born.
11—What month is mentioned by Shakespeare as being full of "spirit"?
13—What is a kind of snowshoe used for sport?
15—Who are the descendants of Shem?
17—What is highest moulded projection of a wall, column, etc.?
21—Unity.
22—Timid.
23—What State of U. S. has been nicknamed "The Land of Gold" (abbr.)?
25—What is a strong, durable white fiber derived from leaves of a West Indian agave?
27—What flower is also known as old-maid's-bonnet (pl.)?
28—What general was successful at battle of Gettysburg?

Down
1—What was first name of author of "Ben Hur"?
2—What is a pseudonym consisting of real name written backward?
3—Old plural of "cow."
4—What was first name of Moussorgsky, Russan composer?
5—Bitter vetch.
8—What is a celebrated watering place of Germany?
10—What State lies between Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Mississippi River (abbr.)?
12—In Greek mythology, who was father of Jason?
14—What is a small two-masted vessel?
16—Tavern.
17—What creature in Stevenson's poem "walks among the meadow grass and eats the meadow flowers"?
18—What is a formula for making a dish in cookery?
19—"Florodora" is what in light opera of that name?
20—Organ of sight.
24—What continent is separated from North America by Bering Strait and Pacific Ocean?
25—To collect into one amount or whole.
26—Who was defeated by 28 Across?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Brevities

An unknown chapter in the history of the war, says a correspondent, is the battle of transport. Or three years on the 5:10 bus.—Louisville Courier Journal.

The greatest mistake of 1944 is to to test the strength of an automobile tire by kicking it.—Boston Globe.

Neighbor Nittlewit has decided against sending his son to Electoral College. He says he prefers one that has a football team.

That old favorite, "Don't you know which side of your bread is buttered?" can now be answered with a brief, "Neither!"

Now It's Sawdust!

Dehydrating hemlock sawdust from the great sawdust piles at mills in British Columbia is being undertaken to dry it enough for use in household sawdust-burning heating furnaces.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

One Grows to Seventeen!

Santa Ana, Calif.

The other morning a local resident on her way to work in a war plant halted as she observed a rather dejected-looking young serviceman. She inquired if there was anything she could do for him. The friendly question brought the reply that the thing he wished most of all at the moment was the opportunity of enjoying a good bath.

Whereupon without hesitation the lady explained where she lived, gave him the key to her apartment, and told him where to leave the key after he had finished his bath.

Upon her return home that afternoon, she found the key in its right place, also that her entire apartment had been cleaned, and the windows washed outside and in. Upon going to the bathroom she found a most appreciative note of thanks, signed by SEVENTEEN young servicemen.

When she glanced out the window, she saw seventeen clean bathtowels hanging on the line.

G. M. B.

Tiny Uruguay

Uruguay, a little larger than North Dakota and the smallest country in South America, has a population of over 2,000,000 and is the most densely populated nation on that continent.

Official United States Coast Guard

Skyline Silhouette

An American freighter plowing along the Atlantic sea lanes heavily laden with much-needed war materiel. This picturesque shot was obtained from an escorting vessel.

In Lighter Vein

Characteristics

A merchant ship returning to Australia with a miscellaneous passenger list, including a few Germans, two Americans, two Australians, two Scots and two Englishmen, reached a small island populated by dusky natives.

Within two weeks the island was a hive of activity. The Germans were drilling the natives into an army, the Americans had opened a general store and automobile agency, the Australians had started a race track, the two Scots were financing the whole crowd, and the two Englishmen were still hanging about waiting to be introduced.—Montreal Star.

Playing Safe

In an effort to get more letters from his girl, a wily corporal had her name printed on some gift stationery. Fearing she might use this convenience, also, to correspond with his rivals, he took a further step. On each sheet he had printed the salutation: "Dear Herbert."—Coronet.

Why Chickens Hatch

Teacher: "Do you know why the little chickens come out of the eggs, Tommy?"

Tommy: "They know they'd get cooked if they stayed inside."—Exchange.

Today's Quotation

By thine own soul's law learn to live, . . .
Sing thou thy song, and do thy deed,
Hope thou thy hope, and pray thy prayer.

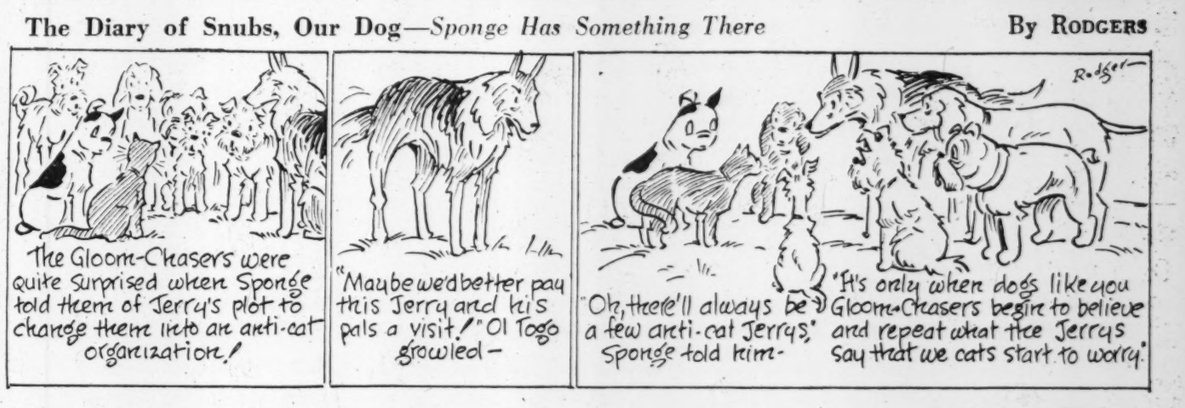
—PAKENHAM BEATTY

NEWS ITEM— HITLER IS REPORTED TO HAVE INSPECTED SOME JAPANESE STATUES

The Taffles—*Use the Niblick* By PALMER

THE IDEA, SQUIGGLES, IS TO LET ONE STROKE DO THE WORK OF TWO— NOW, WATCH!
I'LL CHOP THIS LOG WITH THREE STROKES!
FIVE - SIX - SEVEN - THIS IS JUST LIKE WHEN YOU PLAY GOLF ISN'T IT, POP?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sponge Has Something There* By RODGERS


The Gloom-Chasers were quite surprised when Sponge told them of Jerry's plot to change them into an anti-cat organization!
"Maybe we'd better pay this Jerry and his pals a visit!" Ol Togo growled—
"Oh, there'll always be a few anti-cat Jerrys," Sponge told him-
"It's only when dogs like you Gloom-Chasers begin to believe and repeat what thee Jerrys say that we cats start to worry."

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Large Order* By THE HAGERS

GOOD MORNING, WADDLES! I HEARD YOU WERE HELPING JACK AT HIS NEW LUNCH COUNTER.
WHAT WILL YOU HAVE, MISS LILY? I CAN RECOMMEND THE HAM ON RYE.
THERE'S NOTHING ON YOUR MENU THAT I WANT, BUT WILL YOU SERVE ME A BOWL OF VICHYSSOISE AND AN ORDER OF CREPES SUZETTE?
I COULDN'T— EVEN IF I KNEW WHAT THEY WERE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lend-Lease, and After

Postwar Lend-Lease is out. The President's seventeenth report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations makes it clear that he sees no postwar function for the system of pooling resources which has contributed so vitally to the winning of the war.

Mr. Roosevelt's clear statement on this point follows vague reports that postwar Lend-Lease was being talked up as a measure for bolstering Britain's economy after the war. Such a project would not have found ready acceptance in the United States. American businessmen are not blind to the need for working with British business leaders to preserve as much free enterprise as possible in world trade. They do not ignore the argument that the United States can use a few strong allies after the war as well as during it, and that, to be strong, Britain must wage an up-hill economic battle in the postwar period. But they doubtless would demand some cleaner-cut method of economic co-operation.

Postwar Lend-Lease could not have been in any case carried on under the present Lend-Lease agreements, for postwar Lend-Lease would have been designed to provide America's Allies, Britain in particular, with goods for resale. New agreements would have had to be drawn up, in which the transferred goods would appear as a loan, and not as part of a common pool.

From a selfish point of view, Americans might have found some aspects of such a transaction in their favor. It would at least have guaranteed that the loan thus made would absorb American products and make jobs directly for Americans. It would, however, have represented an essay in trade bilateralism—a two-way system of exchange between the United States and Britain—which would not be in accord with the Hull reciprocal trade program.

As things now stand there is little doubt that loans will have to be worked out between the United States and many countries with which it hopes to do a postwar business. Britain will be foremost among them. And it is altogether probable that when postwar economic arrangements are being made, American leadership will remain acutely conscious of the great contributions in lost trade, lost business opportunities, loss of physical property and human life at home and on the battlefield, that Britain made while fighting between September, 1939, and December, 1941, a war that was America's war as well as Britain's and Russia's.

Meanwhile, and especially between the defeat of Germany and the defeat of Japan, liberal application of Lend-Lease policy toward Britain can legitimately help that country to get back on a peacetime footing through relieving it of some war-production burdens. Plans for "loans" which would turn out to be gifts have sometimes been talked about in the United States, but these are not more likely to appeal to American business sense, or British dignity, than would postwar Lend-Lease, and they would be open to many of the same destructive misunderstandings.

But while the war lasts and particularly when it moves into an all-out Far Eastern phase, it would seem possible for the United States economy to bear a larger proportion of the war burden, and for those who have longest held the line against the common enemy to have a sort of furlough in which to begin to put their everyday bread-and-butter affairs in some sort of peaceward order.

Just the Beginning

Fuller reports on the B-29 raid over Tokyo from the Marianas make it clear that a new phase of the war in the Pacific has been opened. The day of steady and repeated bombing of the Japanese home islands has come.

It is no longer a question of a "scare" raid, such as General Doolittle's. It is no longer a matter of effective but sporadic sorties from bases the Japanese may take, bases supplied by bits and pieces flown over the Himalayan "hump" from India. It is now a business of constant pounding from well-furnished bases guarded by American naval and air power and supplied by sea. For Tokyo it is not merely the 1,000 tons of high explosive dropped in this first flight from the Marianas; it is the hundreds of thousands of tons that are sure to follow.

The first strike in force—with only two lost out of an estimated 100 planes—may not be a safe basis for figuring the future. The enemy may find ways to reach the Superforts with fighters or flak. But it is probable that the striking forces can be increased more rapidly than can Japan's defenses.

Parole Board Shift

Recent shifts in the Massachusetts Parole Board personnel emphasize the great need for reorganizing this important and powerful board as a quasi-judicial body and in that direction to extend the tenure and increase the compensation of its members. This was urged by the Special Commission which in 1939 investigated the pardon scandals in Massachusetts, and was held as necessary if men and women of the right caliber are to be attracted.

Those familiar with the problems of administering parole have expressed satisfaction with Governor Saltonstall's designation of Matthew W. Bullock, veteran member of the board, as chairman. A prominent Negro, Mr. Bullock has served with credit in the State Department of Correction for 16 years. He now becomes the first Negro to head a State parole board.

Governor Saltonstall's nominees to fill the vacancies on the board are State Senator Harold R. Lundgren (R) of Worcester, defeated for re-election, and Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr., a Boston banker and trustee.

So far these appointees have not received from press and public the enthusiastic approval given to their predecessors, Reuben L. Lurie and J. Robert Ayers, and in some quarters there are indications that an appeal will be made to the Executive Council to withhold confirmation. There is no question as to the honesty of the Governor's candidates, but the high level set by the retiring members makes strong demands on those who follow both as to experience and aptitude for a job which requires a deep understanding of the human heart.

'Can't Do Without Us'

Twenty-five years ago a slight figure stood between two world-famous statesmen, waiting to be "introduced" to the Speaker of the House of Commons. She was Viscountess Astor, first woman to walk the floor of the House as a Member of Parliament. Indeed, until comparatively modern times, no woman had set foot within any part of the House except to perform menial tasks. There was no law forbidding it, but tradition and custom were sufficiently powerful to guard the "best club in London" from such an intrusion.

When at long last the Representation of the People Act, 1918, enabled women to stand for Parliament, no less than 17 contested seats at the general election later in that year, and there is a touch of irony in the fact that only Countess Markovitch was elected, and she, as a member of the Sinn Fein Party, was pledged never to sit in the Parliament at Westminster. And so Lady Astor, returned at a bye-election in 1919, when her husband succeeded to his father's peerage, was the first woman to take her seat.

A charming and characteristic incident occurred as she was making her way up the stairs from the Terrace. A woman member of the domestic staff of the House was mending a hole in the carpet. "Ah," said Lady Astor, laying her hand on her shoulder as she passed, "they can't do without us."

Since then 38 women have been elected, 17 belonging to the Conservative Party, 16 to the Labor Party, 3 to the Liberal Party, and one an Independent. None of the disasters expected by the opponents of progress have occurred. Women members have taken their full share of the hard work of which the public sees and hears so little; like the men members, they have made their contribution according to their experience and special interests. Indeed, so normal has been their behavior, that this milestone marking a quarter century of national service has stolen upon Britain almost unawares.

Aunt Hattie says that the prize-of-the-month for understatement should go to Premier Koiso for telling his people that in the "destruction" of the American Navy "Japan was not winning these glorious victories easily."

B-29 Version

Crop Insurance Again?

The Wide Horizon

By Bertram Benedict

The House of Representatives has passed, 254 to 16, a crop-insurance bill, sponsored by the late Representative Fulmer of South Carolina, who before his recent passing had been chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. The only opposition came from those who believe Federal insurance an invasion of States' rights and from those who believe the plan does not justify the cost. By last-minute amendment, this cannot exceed 25 per cent of the premiums collected.

Under the Fulmer bill, Government crop insurance would be made available again on wheat and cotton, and on flax for the first time. Also, a trial would be made, in not more than 20 counties for each, of insurance on eight other crops—corn, tobacco, rice, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, citrus fruits, and tame hay. No farmer may be insured unless at least 100 other farmers in his county also are insured. And recompense for damage is to be limited to actual investment in the lost crop.

The Administration is in favor of restoring Government crop insurance. Last year, when it was ended by action of Congress, President Roosevelt issued a statement praising the crop-insurance idea. However, in 1940 the President had vetoed a bill to add cotton to wheat as a crop on which the farmer could take out insurance. At that time, the President had said that insurance on wheat had not worked out satisfactorily, that more time was needed for actuarial experience, and that a fully self-supporting insurance plan was needed for all crops.

* * *

The Senate has been more favorable than the House to crop insurance. Last year, the Agricultural Appropriations bill was reported to the House with a provision for terminating the crop-insurance program. By vote of 93 to 65, the House agreed to the provision. But the Senate demurred, and finally accepted the provision only when the House conferees on the bill would make no concession to the Senate's sentiment in favor of insurance.

A certain amount of insurance against damage from specific causes is open to farmers. That is notably true in the case of hail insurance, which is written by private companies and by a State agency in a few States. Insurance against damage from fire, by flood, and certain other causes also is available.

The Government insurance applied to loss of crop from any cause outside the farmer's control. It was applied first to the 1939 wheat crop, by act of Congress in 1938. Farmers at first were slow to respond, but by 1943 about 30 per cent of the wheat growers were covered. Cotton insurance was provided by act of 1941.

* * *

During five years, Government insurance operated at a loss—put by some at $30,000,000, by others at almost $50,000,000. The supporters of the insurance explain the loss in a number of ways. For one thing, not enough farmers applied for coverage. Those who did apply were apt to be the marginal farmers who were the worst risks. It was a new field for the Government and it was difficult to obtain data for the individual farm on actual past production per acre—the basis on which payments were made for loss.

The A. A. A. program of benefit payments for soil conservation was really a form of crop insurance. That is, the benefit payments were made even if a farmer's crop were damaged. One group of agricultural economists opposed to crop insurance as it operated in 1939-43 believes that it would work without a loss, and be helpful to agriculture as a whole, if it were made compulsory for all producers of the crop covered.

Editorial Research Report

Our Readers Say—

The Precedent for Secrecy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the delegates elected to revise the Articles of Confederation of the United States met in Philadelphia in 1787, they held their sessions behind closed doors. After several months of discussions and debates, the Federal Constitution was brought out. But, before the convention adjourned, each member took an oath not to divulge any of the proceedings until twenty years after the passing on of the last man who had been at that convention.

The outcome of this was that the excellent notes taken by James Madison were not published until many years after the Constitution was adopted by the thirteen States. But a fact to be remembered by those who today are criticizing the Dumbarton Oaks document is that the Federal Constitution that was offered for ratification was not complete as we have it in the history books. It had none of the Amendments.

When George Washington sent the copy of the draft to Patrick Henry, begging him not to oppose its ratification by Virginia, he, Washington, said that while the document was not perfect, it was the best that could be executed at the time and he hoped Mr. Henry would see its value. Mr. Henry, however, speaking for hours at a time, for several days, at the Virginia Convention called to consider ratification, insisted that Virginia not ratify until the Ten Amendments (afterwards adopted) were made to the Constitution. Many times did Mr. Henry ask why certain matters had not been considered, and was greatly puzzled that some of his closest friends, who were at the Convention, did not answer him. Not knowing of the oath of secrecy, he could not understand their silence.

New York State also sent in suggested Amendments, which happened to be almost identical with those asked for by Virginia. So, the framework of the Federal Constitution was only a beginning. And there was no "secret diplomacy" for public approval was reached by debate at the State Conventions.

Certainly the Dumbarton Oaks document does not go far enough. It did not purport to go all the way. It is an admirable plan on which to build and develop a good idea. It may be many years before all the now United Nations accept the Dumbarton Oaks plan, but such nations as do accept it can be the nucleus for the so-long-hoped-for Federation of the World.

New York CATHERINE M. TALIAFERRO

"Rogues Gallery"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I've just read the illustrated leaflet, "Rogues Gallery," issued by Freedom House in co-operation with the Writers' War Board, New York. We can well beware of the following rabble-rousers so well exposed here and in our free American press:

1. The Gloom Prophet—Says the war will last for years—why not make a compromise peace now and save ourselves a lot of trouble. This is the voice of the enemy dodging defeat.

2. The Great Provider—Promises everything to everybody. Tells labor to milk business—business to suppress labor. Tells Negroes and whites, Protestants, Catholics and Jews that they're in each other's way.

3. The Destroyer—Eggs on his followers by blaming their troubles on innocent scapegoats—an old Hitler trick. His real goal: riots, confusion—power for himself.

4. The Great Divider—Plays one group against another, so they'll fight each other and won't catch on to him.

5. The Character Assassin—Shares vicious lies with the audience about private lives of public men. Spreads false rumors about minority groups and people he calls "foreigners."

6. The Flag Waver—Sings the same old song of discord. Wraps himself in the Stars and Stripes to fool his audience—figuring we won't see what's behind him—"Mein Kampf" by A. Hitler.

Don't listen to them.

San Francisco NORMAN HART

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

France Reviving as a Great Power

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

One of the oldest phenomenon of Europe is the extraordinary recuperative power of the French nation. Many times since Rome first opened up Gaul, the people who live between the Rhine and the Atlantic and between the Pyrenees and the English Channel have been counted out.

They have been conquered and they have exhausted themselves and they have been relegated by the outside world to a minor role in the world's future. That periodic discounting of France as a world factor was again the fashion from the military collapse of 1940 until very recent months. It has again been proved completely wrong.

The fact is that today France has suddenly shown itself a major factor in the formation of the new Europe in spite of the nearly three millions of her men who are still prisoners or forced labor in Germany. That is an almost crushing weakness. Yet observers in France and returning from France are today in agreement that the France which progressed from its greatest victory in 1918 to weakness has somehow progressed from its defeat of 1940 to a new vitality and strength.

The external actions of France during the past two or three weeks are a profound confirmation of this judgment. Washington has watched these events with deep interest and has come to the conclusion that the estimates of a year ago can be safely rejected and a strong France accepted in the calculations of the future.

To say that this is a revolution in American official attitude is to state it mildly. White House and State Department policy up to even less than a year ago regarded France more or less as the problem child of the Allied cause. There was even a time when the taking over of military bases throughout the French Empire by British and American forces was regarded as probably necessary to the security of the postwar world. Such discussion has now disappeared for the simple reason that France has shown both power and an increasingly wise use of that power.

* * *

The actual military power of the moment is not great, but the reason is lack of equipment and supplies, not will or skill. Where French units have been armed adequately for modern war they have now proved themselves superlatively. The drive to Strasbourg this week is one of the more skillful and successful Allied operations on the western front.

It proves not that France is in fact again a first-rank military power, but that French troops when equipped and organized are as skillful warriors today as ever in their history. The potential has been established.

In internal politics there has been even more impressive success. General de Gaulle's government has progressed far enough now to have already disproved the fears that it would not be competent to reorganize France. The regime in exile has become a provisional government in fact. The failure of the Belgian exile regime to do as well points up the extent of the French success. Whereas the Belgian Government is today dependent on British bayonets to maintain its authority, the French Government is firmly established with a wide base of public approval and support. The extent of its strength is shown by its willingness to accept the test of elections. Municipal elections are scheduled for February.

* * *

Perhaps its greatest recovery has been in foreign affairs where French policy has this week resumed a major role. The foundation for that role was laid during the two preceding weeks beginning with Prime Minister Churchill's visit to France. That was followed immediately by the granting to France of a seat on the European Advisory Commission and then Marshal Stalin's invitation to de Gaulle to visit Moscow.

With that background of strength, the new French foreign policy this week made its first major demarche in world diplomacy. A movement was under way to build up a western European bloc of nations—Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland—as a western counterpoise to Russia. It had produced violent signs of alarm in Moscow. Although it could be defended as a logical and proper companion to the eastern bloc Russia is building with its neighbors, it looked to Moscow like a veiled threat. France ended it firmly and completely when Foreign Minister Bidault announced that France would participate in any European security system which included eastern Europe, but never one which excluded eastern Europe.

This was France speaking with an authority reminiscent of older times, and speaking at a crucial moment when the success of world security was without much doubt in jeopardy. It was the capstone in the structure of French revival as a great power.

New World Concepts

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

As the day and hour of the military subjugation of the forces which have so determinedly sought to impose the ideas and ideologies of paganism and brutality upon their neighbors draws ever nearer and nearer, those on the home front wisely and with interested foresight look inquiringly and profoundly upon the picture, portrayed introspectively, of the world of tomorrow. It has been declared, with explainable casualness, that the world already has become smaller to our thinking because of the modern means of travel and communication and the easier means of penetrating, almost at will, outposts once remote and almost inaccessible.

But it will be realized, even in the hour of victory, that the world has grown smaller in other and more significant respects than in the seeming narrowing of barriers and boundaries. By this shrinking and narrowing process it has brought, either into conflict or into agreement, the ingrained, the inherited, or the revealed thinking of millions upon millions of human beings who are today strangers, traditional enemies or potential friends and neighbors. The need is not that we rejoice in the fact that all the world is but a step beyond our doorway, but that we take serious thought as to what sort of companionship this new propinquity will compel or foster.

* * *

It is with courage and with becoming enthusiasm that we resolve to offer graciously and generously to those to whom we believe opportunity has not been given to understand what we profess to understand so well and practice so faithfully, the right to share certain privileges with us. We would make no distinction, for to do so would not be in accord with what we honestly believe and endeavor to practice.

So it is that today or tomorrow, and perhaps much sooner than we are prepared and ready, we will, metaphorically, stand at the door and knock. We will, still metaphorically, ask to be allowed to enter the house of the stranger, once our enemy, to urge him to share with us that which is so richly ours. The polite request for admission, if denied, may persuade us to believe that it is the duty of a crusader to compel admission, even under the protection of an armed guard or a fleet of battleships.

The door-to-door representatives of even desirable and time-tested articles in common or daily use talk much of what they term "sales resistance." This, it must be realized, will be met by the missioner who, a month or a year hence, offers from his rich store a share of that which he has tested and proved to be good. Whether he recommends most highly either Christianity or democracy he will find, according to his field of effort and opportunity, either supreme distrust of one, or absolute ignorance of the other. He may discover as he proceeds that a generation of men and women taught by designing and ignorant tutors may, by persistence and reason, be led to desert false ideals and false gods. Reason, where it once resided, can sometimes be restored.

* * *

Leagues and miles from the zone where hope and courage persuade to continuing effort, but only a step in a world where space has been annihilated, lies a little land where, to the crusader's sense, utter darkness reigns now as it has for even centuries before the Christian era. Confirmed and inherited paganism erects, even in the pathway of the courageous and inspired, an all but impenetrable bulwark of what we define as ignorance and superstition. It is the heritage of a proud and defiant people. More than conquest will be required to destroy and displace it.

This is the new and smaller world, with its intrenched and cherished concepts, into which we are just now being ushered, whether we will or no.

The Defense of Leningrad

On the London Literary Front

LONDON

Alexander Werth is one of the best equipped of foreign correspondents of British or American birth. Not only is he fully informed in political affairs, but he has a lively appreciation and understanding of cultural matters. He is one of the few political writers of this generation to whom the ballet is as familiar as bullets.

Mr. Werth originally intended LENINGRAD (London: Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d., New York: Knopf, $2.50) to be part of a much larger work on Russia in general; but the two-and-a-half-years siege of Leningrad forms an episode complete in itself, cut off from the rest of the Russian war, and is therefore suitable for separate treatment; and in consequence "Leningrad" has an artistic unity rare in studies of a war that is still going on.

Mr. Werth knows Leningrad well. He spent the first sixteen years of his life there, and has a quiet pride in the magnificence of its buildings, the splendor of its old memories, and the impressiveness of its vistas. When he returned during the recent siege of the city by the Germans, he went to the flat where he lived as a boy, and found it locked, deserted, and dilapidated. But this did not hinder his joy in the city, which he delighted in far more than do many Russians themselves.

"Somewhere not far from Tikhvin," he says, "we stopped for half an hour at an aerodrome that looked from the air like an ordinary field. The soil was sandy, and around the airfield were tall, slender pine trees. It was still sunny, but cold, much colder than in Moscow. 'Beautiful air,' I said, breathing the cold scent of the pines. 'Rubbish,' said Colonel Studyonov, 'you're in the Leningrad Province now, and Leningrad is notorious for its foul air and filthy weather.' He was an incorrigible Muscovite, and provided the first example that day of the old rivalry between the two capitals. . . . 'Miserable trees,' said the Colonel."

Mr. Werth's narrative of the siege is picturesque and complete, and does full justice to the steadfast courage of the Russian people. The shortage of food was appalling; only the fiercest determination could have held out in spite of it.

HAROLD HOBSON